June Chemical Allocations—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

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Amyl Phenols
Amyl Naphthalenes
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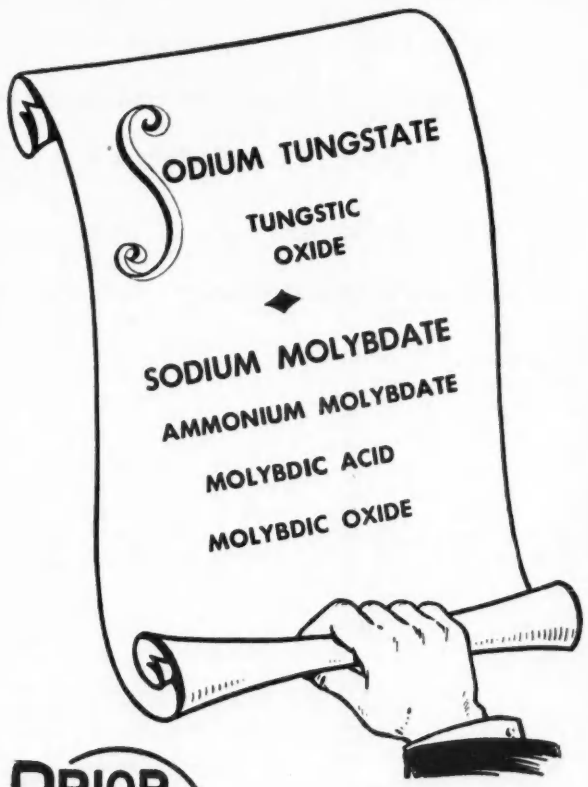

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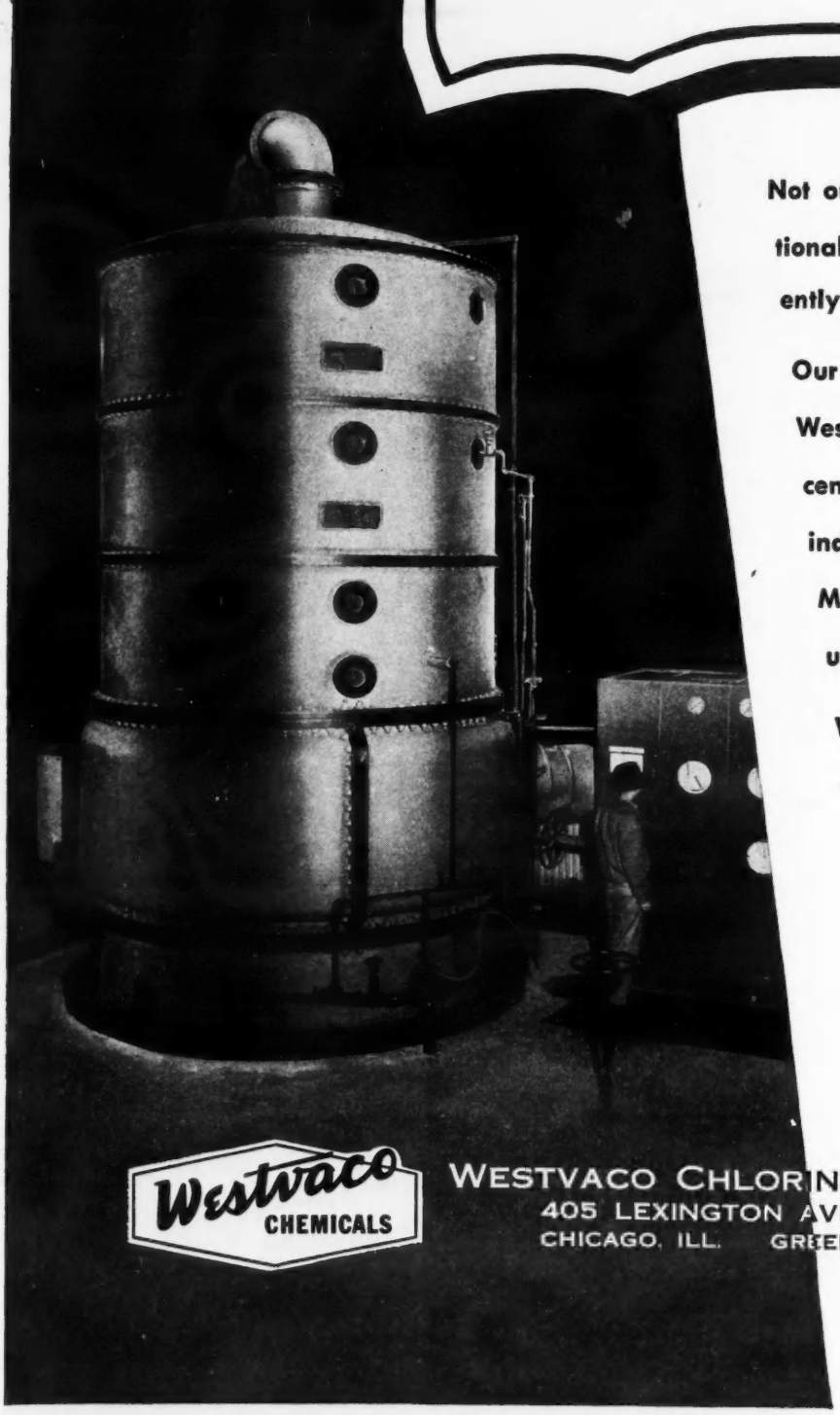

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Labor Relation Laws Revision Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

A new and somewhat different Federal law on labor, or industrial, or employer-employee rations is proposed in a bill backed by three senators:—Carl Hatch, of New Mexico; Joseph H. Ball, of Minnesota; and Harold H. Burton, of Ohio. Mr. Hatch is a Democrat; the other two are Republicans.

Cosponsoring the bill is a group of representatives of the public, the Committee to Promote Industrial Peace, composed of George W. Alger, attorney, New York; Harold Evans; Samuel S. Fels, soap manufacturer, Philadelphia; Lawrence Hunt; William Draper Lewis, of the American Law Institute; Leon C. Marshall, economist; Donald R. Richberg; Charles B. Rugg, attorney, Boston; George B. Sjoselius, Minnesota assistant attorney-general; Kirk Smith; and Arthur D. Whiteside, of Dunn & Bradstreet.

The new bill, which, according to Senator Ball, was drafted without consulting any labor or management group, is purported to stem primarily from the public interest. It is designed to do the following things:—

Create a new Federal labor relations board and a new tribunal for unfair labor practices, the proscription being applied to labor, as well as to management.

Displace the conciliation service of the Department of Labor with a system of compulsory arbitration, although permitting labor to retain its right to strike.

Continue the closed-shop mandate, but require that the union benefited thereby must represent 60 percent to 75 percent of the employees and must not bar or expel qualified workers from membership.

—*Continued on page 46*

'Hollywood' Limited As Cosmetic Brand

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit has ruled that the cosmetics bearing the name "Hollywood" must be made in Hollywood. The court defined the term "Hollywood" to mean the entire city of Los Angeles and adjacent municipalities comprising the Los Angeles metropolitan area, such as Culver City, Beverly Hills, Glendale and Santa Monica. The decision was handed down in the case of Howe & Co. vs. the Federal Trade Commmission. The opinion of the court, in part, follows:—

The Federal Trade Commission after considering the evidence found that the word "Hollywood" when used to designate cosmetic preparations is associated by a substantial portion of the purchasing public with the motion picture industry and is understood as indicating that the cosmetics are manufactured there and are used by Hollywood stars, which is further strengthened by use of the legend "Favorite of the Stars." The commission found that the use of the word "Hollywood" was deceptive and misleading, and concluded such deception to constitute unfair practice within the meaning of the Federal trade commission act.

(2, 3) In the case of Stanley Laboratories, Inc., vs. Federal Trade Commission, 138 F.2d 388, this court found that the use of the words "M.D." in market-

—*Continued on page 62*

C.R. Bohrer Completes A.Ph.A. Assignment

Charles R. Bohrer, who came to Washington in October, 1942, to assist the late Dr. E. F. Kelly in carrying out a number of war projects in which the American Pharmaceutical Association was engaged, is returning to his business interests in West Plains, Missouri, July 1. Mr. Bohrer, who operates a retail pharmacy in West Plains with his brother, was named assistant to Dr. Kelly at the Denver meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1942, when it became apparent that the war activities in which the association was engaged required additional administrative personnel.

Trade Pacts Bill Passed by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

By a vote of 54 to 21 the Senate passed the reciprocal trade agreement bill extending the pact three years more. The bill also grants President Truman the additional authority to cut tariff rates 50 percent below those in effect January 1, 1945.

Research Subsidy Voted by House

OPD Washington Bureau

The May bill (H.R. 3440) authorizing an annual appropriation of $8,000,000 to the National Academy of Science to carry on research work in the interest of national defense for the war and navy departments that has been done during the war by the Office of Scientific Research and Development was passed unanimously June 19 by the house. Approval of the bill by the senate appears assured.

Favorable action came on the measure following considerable debate, during which members expressed high praise for the research work and advances made during the war by the army, the navy, the national academy, OSRD, and private organizations in the interest of the war program. Some

—*Continued on page 49*

Acrylic Cartel Suit Won by Defendants

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, and six executives of the two corporations were acquitted by a jury in a Federal court in Newark on charges of an alleged international conspiracy under the Sherman antitrust act.

The corporate and individual defendants were accused of conspiring to monopolize production, allocate sales territory throughout the world and fix prices for acrylic products. It was the first criminal prosecution in the United States of such a charge under the Sherman act.

The two American concerns were charged with participating in the monopoly and regulating prices by agreements with I. G. Farbenindustrie, the Rohm & Haas Company of Darmstadt, both of Germany, and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of

—*Continued on page 49*

American Plant Food Council Elects Temporary Officials

OPD Washington Bureau

Incorporators of the American Plant Food Council, a newly organized group of manufacturers of fertilizer materials and fertilizer mixtures having as their announced aim the bringing about of "better relations between the plantfood industry, the public, and the agencies of government," held their first formal meeting here June 20. They elected a temporary slate of officers and made plans for a meeting of the full membership next month.

Ralph B Douglass, vice-president of the Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., was elected president of the council. George E. Petitt, vice-president of the Potash Company of America, was named secretary-treasurer. The following were elected as directors:—

Mr. Petitt, Horace M. Albright, New Rochelle, N. Y., vice-president and general manager of the United States Potash Company; C. F. Burroughs, Norfolk, president of the F. S. Royster Guano Company; J. Albert Woods, Pelham, N. Y., president of the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation; A. Lynn Ivey, of Richmond, vice-president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation; J. E. Sanford, Atlanta, vice-president of Armour & Co.; Oscar F. Smith, Norfolk, president of the Smith-Douglass Company.

Mr. Douglass said that he, Mr. Petitt, and the directors are to serve in a temporary capacity until the full membership meets next month to select a permanent official group. It is the intention of the council to have a paid president, and a committee of three was appointed at the meeting to canvass the field and report back their selection at the membership meeting. The committee is composed of Mr. Woods, Mr. Albright, and W. T. Wright, Norfolk.

Membership Drive On

Mr. Douglass said that the council already has begun its drive for membership in the fertilizer manufacturing and fertilizer ingredients field and is pleased with the favorable response. Letters have been sent to all elements of the fertilizer industry by the council, setting forth its objectives as

—*Continued on page 36*

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Elect Officers

Harold W. Macintosh, of L. O. Koven & Bro., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., was elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York at the annual meeting June 19. He

H. W. Macintosh

succeeds Millard W. Meerrill, purchasing agent of the United States Metals Refining Company.

Other officers elected are:—Vice-presidents, Frederic W. Thomas, of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, and Harold G. Butterfield, of the National Union Radio Corporation; treasurer, Edward B. Fielis.

Management Association Re-Elects Batt Chairman

William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board and president of SKF Industries, Inc., will continue as chairman of the board of the American Management Association.

Smullen Resigns From WPB Paint Post

OPD Washington Bureau

George C. Smullen, chief of the paint, varnish and lacquer unit of the Chemicals Bureau, War Production Board, has resigned, effective June 25, to return to his former position with the Muralo Company, manufacturer of water paints, Staten Island, N. Y. He is being succeeded by Bernard Bloomberg, formerly connected with Benjamin Moore & Co., St. Louis.

This is Mr. Smullen's second resignation from WPB. He previously had served twenty-one months in the protective coatings section and resigned last November. He was called back to Washington in February of this year to serve as chief of the paint, varnish and lacquer unit.

Mr. Smullen was tendered a dinner by members of the protective coatings industry advisory committee June 19, in appreciation of his work in the war effort.

Plant Science Seminar Postpones Meeting

The Plant Science Seminar has indefinitely postponed its twenty-third annual meeting which was scheduled for the week of September 3. This action applies also to the proposed symposium on "The Cultivation of Vegetable Drugs."

The plant seminar has been postponed because the 1945 annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in connection with which the seminar is customarily scheduled, has been abandoned in compliance with the restrictions of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Officers and council members of the Plant Science Seminar will continue in office until an annual meeting is held.

P.-A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite opinion, June 24, of purchasing agents composing the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

An increasing number of industrial purchasing agents report poorer business conditions than a month ago, indicating a definite trend downward. There are scattered reports of improved business but a very substantial increase in the reports of poorer business.

Cancellations are becoming more noticeable, particularly among the subcontractors.

Although cutbacks and cancellations are not yet too alarming, fear is expressed that relaxation of restrictions and availability of materials for civilian production will not fill the voids rapidly enough.

Some doubt is expressed about the advisability for the delay on cancellations of war contracts. When these cancellations do appear the volume is expected to be so large the impact on business will be severe. Any negligence in canceling unneeded contracts will prolong reconversion to production of civilian items.

Incoming orders are being reported as much as 20 percent off from the previous month.

Reconversion business is beginning to appear but not yet in substantial volume.

Orders in the aluminum industry are off sharply, but order backlogs are such that production remains about the same.

The electrical industry reports some terminations, but here, also, new orders and backlogs more than make up for loss through terminations.

Machine-tool industry reports cancellations, but no real concern is expressed. New orders received are far in excess of cancellations.

In general, future business is still clouded by a reduced backlog of war orders, while civilian production is struggling to get started.

The overall picture of business on the West coast shows no change, although military and maritime requirements are dropping. Some industries, particularly electrical equipment, appear farther behind than ever before. Many postwar orders cannot be considered because of volume of priority orders.

Business in Canada is unchanged to

—*Continued on page 55*

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Shortcomings in Supply

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

As reconversion takes place and the buyer resumes his rightful position in the driver's seat, and as free competition returns to industry—sure as shooting we will hear (from weak buyers particularly) such statements as:—"You let us down when we needed you most; so you needn't expect further business from us." or "You had your chance and you muffed it."

This is no pessimistic outlook of ours—already we have heard such statements many times and, without doubt, so have all other suppliers who advertise their products and services in your publication.

Such statements as these are not only unfair and untrue, but also uneconomic and unpatriotic. Logically, those suppliers who were called upon and were rightfully proud to supply the greatest part of their industries' war requirements, are the very ones who disappointed the greatest number of customers and who had to pass up the greatest number of opportunities to establish themselves in the favor of prospects they had solicited for years.

Certainly, no buyer should delude himself to the extent of thinking his suppliers derived any pleasure from rendering inadequate or otherwise unsatisfactory service during the war. Were materials and manpower available to take care of all comers, then no one would have been disappointed. The line of least resistance for suppliers would have been to give everyone all that he wanted when he wanted it.

Any broad upheaval in sources of supply as the result of this negative type of thinking will prove very costly to industry and retard its effort to get back to normalcy. For example, if 30 percent of our old customers refuse to continue with us when other sources are open to them, and the same is true with our competitors, then the endpoint is an exchange of a substantial proportion of our business, with subsequent increased costs to all of supplying and servicing. We feel that, if such a condition is anticipated and discredited now, it can be minimized.

Remember, too, that wartime regulations have not equally affected all within any given industry. In your own field of trade magazine publishing, inequalities have existed and still do. These inequalities worked greater hardships on some than on others, and the same is true of all manufacturers.

Throughout the past three and one-half years of war, we have repeatedly heard from accounts we had solicited in prewar years that they were ready

—*Continued on page* 35

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACETONE—1 dm, Hudson Shipping Co
ACID, CRESYLIC—1,457 dms
AMMONIA, MURIATE—666 bgs, Ray-O-Van Co
1,376 bgs, National Carbon Co
PERSULPHATE—100 kegs, F W Berk & Co
ASBESTOS—100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Phil Casey Mfg Co
63 bls, 6,300 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Co
250,952 bls, 25,095,200 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp
BALSAM COPAIBA—2 dms, Richard D Heins
35 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
13 cs, E Meer & Co
17 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
5 dms, W R Grace & Co
13 dms, Kachurin Drug Co
8 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
17 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
BARBASCO ROOT—160 bls, United States Commercial Co
BONES, CRUSHED—520 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co
BRISTLES, HOG—10 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
10 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
2 cs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
BURDOCK ROOT—42 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—150 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASHEW KERNELS—80 cs, 4,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
CASTOR BEANS—1,666 bgs, 249,900 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
52,637 bgs, 7,895,500 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CELERY SEED—500 bgs, 65,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, D M Hatton & Co
21 bgs, 2,730 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
50 bgs, 6,500 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co

—*Continued on page* 66

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 22, 1945	June 15, 1945	June 23, 1944
132.5	**132.3**	**136.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Although outnumbered by reductions among the price changes made last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs, the advances were more weighty, and the level of the general average was pushed up to where it had been a month earlier. The activities were all in the vegetable groups, although involving along with natural forms a number of derivatives, some of them in the second generation. Wood rosin was upped with OPA indulgence; gum turpentine was further reduced.

More evidence came out with respect to diminishing exigent demands. New plans in the back-from-the-war movement pointed to shifts in the channels of some basic chemicals, without promise of more going back to their normal routes. Transportation took on further appearances of inadequacy. Men continued to be where you found them.

Drug Manufacturers In Pa. Must Register

Persons, copartnerships, associations, and corporations engaged in the manufacture or production of drugs and medical supplies in Pennsylvania must be registered with and secure certificates of registration from the State board of pharmacy. This requirement was made a part of the laws of the State by a legislative act (No. 26) approvad May 16.

Applications for registration must be filed before September 1. Application forms may be obtained from the secretary of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, 503 Arch street, Philadelphia 6.

Roberts Leaves WPB To Join Vermilye Co.

OPD Washington Bureau

Benjamin W. Roberts, chief of the tanning section of the Leather and Shoe Division of the War Production Board, has resigned, effective July 3, to become sales manager for Vermilye Company, importer of vegetable tanning materials, New York. Mr. Roberts joined the WPB in March, 1943. He will assume his connection with the Vermilye Company shortly after Labor Day. Previous to joining WPB, Mr. Roberts, long identified with the vegetable tanning industry, was associated with Meves & Gregg, Philadelphia.

Bids Wanted

Asphalt and Tar Paving Material:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 459-45, opening June 28.

Remover:—5,000 gallons, Assistant to Supply Officer, Supply Department, Building V-53, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.; schedule 1647, opening June 29.

Soap Products:—2,250,000 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-519, opening June 26.

Pig 1945 Crop Up

The combined 1945 pig crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture estimated a total of 87,000,000 head as compared with 86,753,000 last year and 121,706,000 in 1943. The Spring crop was placed at 51,687,000 head, a decrease of 7 percent from last year, and Fall crop of 35,300,000 head shows an increase of 13 percent over 1944.

Penicillin Authorized For Oral Dosage

OPD Washington Bureau

Drug manufacturers are being authorized by the War Production Board to present penicillin for oral use in such dosage forms as tablets and capsules, also as ointments and dental preparations, but with the provision that no shipments of the drug in these new forms will be made before August 1. The authority was given in telegrams sent to producers following approval of recommendations made to the board by the Penicillin Producers Industry Advisory Committee at its meeting last week.

The August 1 starting date for shipments of the drug in these new forms is to enable producers to get started on a more or less even basis. This will give them time to file applications under the new drug section of the food, drug, and cosmetic act and get them approved, which will have to be done before the preparations can be placed on the market. Whether all

Continued on page 37

Quinacrine Returned To Allocation Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of increased American and allied military requirements for quinacrine in line with the redeployment of troops to the Pacific areas, the War Production Board has placed the drug under allocation control of schedule III of order M-300 June 19.

Quinacrine was originally placed under allocation in April, 1943, when increased military requirements for this substitute for quinine made the available supply inadequate to meet demands. However, lessened military demands later in the war made it possible to remove allocation controls in January.

It will be necessary to increase production of the drug in order to meet all requirements fully, WPB said. With controlled distribution, adequate supplies of quinacrine will be assured for civilian use in malarial regions of the United States, it added.

Penicillin Pretesting Approved by House

OPD Washington Bureau

House approval was voted June 19 for H.R. 3266 providing for the certification of drugs composed wholly or partly of penicillin, and the measure was sent to the senate for concurrent action.

The bill is the work of the joint efforts of the Food and Drug Administration and the drug industry to insure the purity and potency of penicillin products soon to be coming on the market now that distribution controls of the War Production Board are being relaxed. It was passed by the house without any changes beyond the clerical amendments recommended by the interstate and foreign commerce committee, and without one word of discussion on the floor.

Toluene Project Abandoned by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The $20,000,000 contract for the building of a toluene plant at Lake Charles, La., which was to be operated by the Cities Service Refining Corporation, has been cancelled, according to the War Production Board. The plant was authorized several years ago and never has been completed.

No reason was given for the cancellation. It was stated, however, that two other large toluene projects, which had been authorized a year later, are to be completed.

WPB Readjustment Committee Head Named

John H. Martin has been appointed chairman of the War Production Board's Production Readjustment Committee, which handles military cutbacks, J. A. Krug, WPB Chairman, has announced. He succeeds J. D. Small, who became WPB chief of staff a short time ago.

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Table of Contents

News and Statistics

American Plant Food Council Elects.. 3
Acrylic Cartel Suit Won..... 3
Air Reduction Elects Hill..... 56
Baker Chemical Moves Phila. Office... 38
Bichromate Plant for Louisiana..... 35
Bohrer Completes Assignment July 1. 3
Bristles Offered by War Board..... 45
CMP Changes Explained..... 5
Chemical Allocations: June..... 7
Chemical Workers Earnings Decline.. 36
Coaltar Exports: 1944..... —
Critical Materials List Issued..... 5
Diamond Alkali Plant Seized..... 45
Drake Well Memorial Bill Signed..... 45
Drug Makers in Pa..... 4
Du Pont Wins Nat. Safety Award..... 35
Export-Import Price Talk June 26.... 5
Federal Chemical Names Sargent..... 39
Fiber Shipping Container Rules Rev.. 5
Gelatin Data: Jan-Mar..... 52
Glycerin Inventories Restricted..... 52
Graphite Output: 1944..... 41
Hergenroether Leaves WPB..... 37
"Hollywood" Limited as Brand..... 3
Humble Oil Seizure Upheld..... 45
Ketchum Acquires E. J. Barry..... 60
Labor Relations Laws Rev. Proposed.. 3
Lowander Leaves Stein, Hael..... 39
Management Ass'n Re-Elects Batt..... 3
McDonnell Insecticidal Consultant.... 39
Mineral Pigment Sales: 1944..... 46
Monsanto Names Two to Research... 49
Narcotics Labels..... 4
N. Y. Oil Trades Outing July 10..... 48
N. Y. Paint Club Outing..... 46
N. Y. Purchasing Agents Elect..... 3
Paint Exposure Test Reported..... 36
Parlin Wins Hercules Pistol Shoot.... 37
P.-A.'s-Eye View of Business..... 3
Pig Crop Up..... 4
Plant Science Seminar Postponed.... 3
Quinacrine Returned to Allocation... 4
Rationing Violation Penalty Raised... 5
Repair, Operating Supplies Rule Rev.. 5
Research Subsidy Voted by House... 3
Roberts with Vermilye Co..... 4
Rubber Flat Goods Ceilings Modified.. 56
Smullen Resigns from WPB..... 3
So. Coop Poultry Feed Plant..... 45
Stauffer Operates Nev. Caustic Plant. 37
Stine Retires from duPont..... 49
Trade Pacts Bill Passes Senate..... 3
Toluene Project..... 4
U. S. Revenue Returns: April..... 35
Vermiculite Output: 1944.....29A
Wagner Witco Chief Chemist..... 36
York Chemical to Liquidate..... 39

General Features

Advertisement Index..... 67
Bids Wanted..... 4
Classified Advertisements..... 64
Corporation Earnings..... 45
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 30
Imports 4
Industrial Chemical Uses..... 7
Obituaries 38
OPD Forum..... 4
OPD Price Index..... 4
Professional Services..... 67
Trade Briefs.....41, 46

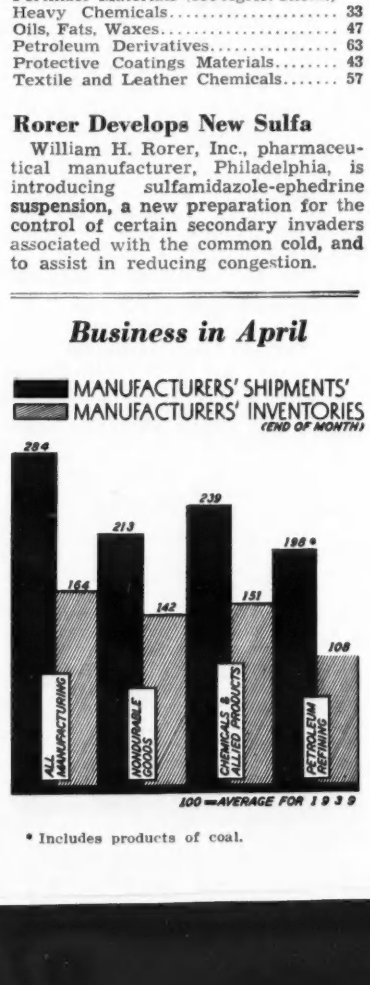
Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals..... 39
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 59
Coaltar Chemicals..... 40
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 51
Essential Oils, Other Aromatic..... 61
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.)
Heavy Chemicals..... 33
Oils, Fats, Waxes..... 47
Petroleum Derivatives..... 63
Protective Coatings Materials..... 43
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 57

Rorer Develops New Sulfa

William H. Rorer, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, is introducing sulfamidazole-ephedrine suspension, a new preparation for the control of certain secondary invaders associated with the common cold, and to assist in reducing congestion.

Business in April



* Includes products of coal.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The recent agreement negotiated by the Department of State with Argentina for the exchange of half-a-million tons of American fuel oil for Argentine flaxseed, linseed oil, and other oils, isn't working out as planned. In the first place, the paint industry, which had high hopes of benefiting from the exchange, appears likely to be left out in the cold, along with other industries which hoped to get some of the oils. Homeowners who heat with fuel oil are now expressing fears that the exchange is going to lessen their chances of getting more fuel oil next Winter.

Just who negotiated the agreement has never been made known. At the time it was reported to be in progress, all inquiries were directed toward the Department of State—and at high levels in the department. Interior Secretary Ickes says that he was never in on it, and he is more than a little peeved that PAW was never consulted before the agreement was completed, because half-a-million gallons of fuel oil is quite a bit, when broken down into terms used by the industry and understood by homeowners. It amounts to something in the neighborhood of 3,500,000 barrels, which is about two-thirds of a day's full crude production by the petroleum industry.

The California delegation in Congress is beginning to stir around over the agreement and is demanding a congressional investigation of how and why it was brought about. It is becoming increasingly apparent that none of the linseed oil involved in the exchange is going to come to these shores, but will be sent to liberated Europe instead, and the congressmen are beginning to wonder what the benefits are that we receive by the exchange. They also hear reports that some of the other South American republics, which provided direct aid to us in the war, are thinking that they have been given a bad deal because they need the fuel oil worse than Argentina.

Tin Grows Scarce

There are two very compelling reasons for the necessity of continuing the tin scrap salvage program on a big scale that haven't been emphasized, if even mentioned at all, in the publicity attending the campaign. And both of them relate directly to the source of available supply of tin ore.

The first of these reasons is that the ore that we have been getting from Bolivia for smelting in the Texas plant is becoming lower and lower in quality; also, the Bolivian mines are still having their labor troubles. The other is that the ore or the tin that we had hoped to get from the Belgium Congo, now that the European war has ended, isn't likely to reach our shores very soon. The Belgians are purported to claim that they need the tin in Europe.

WPB officials say that the tin supply situation is very bad, and at the rate it is now going we will be out of stocks completely in nine months.

Subsidies Are Suspected

There is talk in some congressional quarters—and it is being taken rather seriously in some of the government departments—that an investigation should be made into the various subsidy programs being conducted by RFC to see if the industries that are benefiting from the programs are actually in need of the Federal funds.

RFC makes the subsidy payments on orders from OPA that this or that industry is in need of government assistance in order that the hold-the-line program be maintained without lessening the production of materials for war. The talk is that, at the time the subsidy programs were put into operation because we were in such a rush to get production up to maximum heights, OPA was compelled in some instances literally to pull the figures out of the hat on the amount of subsidy needed.

One of the reasons for the delay of President Truman in signing the RFC subsidy bill (S. 502) is reported to be the inability of the budget bureau to get together the statistical data necessary to support the amounts appropriated.

Depreciation for Taxes

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has just taken a far-reaching step toward removing some of the elements of uncertainty in the tax structure during the postwar period. Businessmen can now obtain advance assurances for a period of five years on the treatment of their depreciation deductions for purposes of the income tax and the excess profits tax.

Under the plan businessmen and the bureau will get together and mutually agree upon specific rates of their depreciation deductions. The rates will be put in writing by the Bureau and given to the taxpayer and can only be disturbed, for a period of at least five years, by the taxpayer himself.

A businessman desiring to obtain such an agreement should consult the Internal Revenue Agent-in-Charge in the district in which he normally files his income tax return.

Homegrown Insecticide

Devil's shoestring, a wild American plant of the legume family, now being selected experimentally in Texas by the Department of Agriculture's Research Administration as a source of rotenone for insecticides, may prove a practical crop for local or home use. Chemical analysis of samples of the present improved stock of the plants indicates that open-pollinated plants (not hybrids) of selected stock maintain the 2.5 percent to 3.5 percent rotenone yield of the parent stock.

Dr. D. M. Crooks, in charge of drug-plant research at the Plant Idustry Station, Beltsville, Md., says the yield is significant in that effective insecticidal dusts for field application require only from 0.5 percent to 1.5 percent of rotenone. He says, if satisfactory local equipment can be developed for grinding roots of devil's shoestring, and if planting supplies are made available, it may prove worthwhile to grow small plots for use at home in the control of those insects against which rotenone materials are effective.

The department's drug-plant specialists are gradually acquiring a variety of information on the plant, but no planting material is available for distribution.

Distribution of Doctors

The national physician-to-population ratio which is considered the minimum necessary to protect civilian health is probably about 1 to 1,000, says a fact sheet on rural health and sanitation, issued by the Department of Agriculture. Individual areas are considered critical if they have a ratio of one physician to 1,500.

In April, 1942, there were sixteen rural States that had less than one active private practitioner for 1,500 people in 1,005 rural counties which neither included a metropolitan center nor were adjacent to counties which had metropolitan centers. The total population of these counties exceeded 22,000,000. The average number of persons per active pratitioner in thece 1,005 counties was 2,015. Had the nation's available physicians been more equitably distributed at the time, the ratio would have been one for every 937 persons.

Entomologic Medicine

Wartime experience in combatting insect pests has broadened an important field for research in entomology and for practical application of results, according to S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In discussing probable postwar developments in entomology, Mr. Rohwer says:—

Much of the entomological work that is being done by the armed forces is of a type that has received inadequate attention and support. The war is doing much to prove the need for the benefits

—*Continued on page 41*

5-Gal. Steel Container Ceiling for Rejects Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A maximum retail price of $2.10 each for "blitz" cans rejected by the government as unfit for military use was announced June 22 by the Office of Price Administration. The price became effective June 23. OPA also announced the following prices for sales of these cans at trade levels:—

For sales by manufacturers, 90c. per can f.o.b. location in carload quantities; $1 per can f.o.b. location in less-than-carload quantities; for sales by wholesalers, $1.25 per can in minimum carload quantities including freight to destination; $1.35 per can in less-than-carload quantities.

These prices, OPA said, provide a differential of 10 cents per can between carload and less-than-carload quantities in sales by manufacturers and wholesalers. This action also requires retailers to tag each "blitz" can with the retail ceiling price before it is sold.

"Blitz" cans, OPA said, are 5-gallon steel containers of special design used by the armed forces to transport water or gasoline into combat areas. Those being priced today, although not suitable for military use, are leakproof and otherwise useful for civilian purposes without repair. Ceiling prices for "blitz" cans sold by the U. S. Government as surplus were established in November, 1944.

Repair and Operating Supplies Rule Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Maintenance, repair and operating supplies obtained under Direction 25 (MRO for conversion to new products) to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 5 or obtained without priorities assistance are included in items exempted from the inventory limitations of Priorities Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board has announced. Action was taken by amending Direction 6 to PR-1.

The amended direction further states that inventory restrictions of PR-1 do not prohibit delivery or acceptance of such MRO items. It previously stated that inventory restrictions of PR-1 do not apply to items for which a person gets a rating under PR-24, to jigs, dies and fixtures obtained pursuant to Direction 25 to CMP Regulation 5, or to capital equipment and jigs, dies and fixtures obtained without priorities assistance.

Fiber Shipping Container Rules Revived by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

A new quota adjustment authorization procedure for manufacturers and users of fiber shipping containers, applicable in certain types of cases, is outlined by the War Production Board in Direction 5 to Order L-317, just issued.

The new type of application for authorization to adjust quotas of fiber shipping containers for products listed in Schedule III of L-317, may be used by a person who failed in 1944 to use up a quota because either: (1) WPB regulations for orders restricted his production of that class of products in 1944, or (2) a part or all of his labor and production facilities formerly devoted to making that class of products for civilian purposes was, in 1944, absorbed in producing for military or essential civilian purposes.

Export-Import Price Discussion June 26

The fourth of the series of forums on OPA problems being conducted under the auspices of the OPA committee of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, of which A. Philip Woolfson, formerly with the OPA in Washington, D. C., is chairman, will take place on June 26 at 8 o'clock at the United States Court House, Foley Square, N.Y.C.

The speakers will be Milton M. Thompson, division counsel of the Services and Foreign Trade Price Division of the Washington office, and Frederick E. Busse, chief counsel of the Services Price Legal Section, also of the Washington office.

CMP Changes Explained by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Relaxation of certain War Production controls was explained for the benefit of manufacturers operating under the Controlled Materials Plan by WPB last week. The agency gave the eight principal changes in the plan and cautioned that it had found it necessary to maintain certain controls. Manufacturers were told not to assume that any further relaxations would take place until they had been formally announced. The important changes were explained as follows:—

Unrated Orders

Orders for controlled materials may now be placed, except stainless steel, in any amount, to be delivered after June 30, 1945, without using an allotment or allotment symbol. Suppliers can fill these orders after June 30, 1945, so long as they also fill all other orders they are required to fill by WPB regulations. (Amendment 1 to CMP Regulation 1, dated May 10, 1945, and Direction 2 to M-21, dated May 12, 1945).

Idle and Excess Materials

Idle and excess controlled materials, except stainless steel, may now be purchased without any authorization from WPB. Many rated items of idle and excess materials without authorization may now be purchased. (See List A of Priorities Regulation 13 as amended May 10, 1945). You can also use your own idle and excess controlled materials for any purpose. (Paragraph (u) (3) of CMP Regulation 1, amended May 10, 1945).

Allotments

Allotments of controlled materials for the third quarter of 1945 are being is-

Continued on page 35

Critical Materials List Issued by WPB

A list of 101 items and groups of items that are now or are expected to be in short supply has been submitted to the War Production Board in the first report of the newly appointed Joint Committee for Critical Material and Products, WPB has reported.

The committee, performing functions and responsibilities previously carried on separately by the War Production Board and the War and Navy Departments, is making an exhaustive study of the causes behind the shortages and will submit recommendations of measures to correct the conditions.

Changes in conditions of supply and requirements, now unpredictable, the committee said, will necessitate revision of the list from time to time. The list, in part, follows:—

Antimony, antimony oxide, asbestos textiles, bellows assemblies, metallic precision, benzene, benzyl benzoate, bismuth, bismuth chemicals, bristle, hog; burlap.

Cadmium oxide and plating salts, capacitors:—Ceramic, dry electrolytic, and paper dielectric; cattle tail hair, cloths, industrial wiping; coal, anthracite and bituminous; containers, all kinds; controls, temperature and combusion; cordage, cresols and cresylic acid.

Distillates, military and essential civilian specifications; dishwashers, commercial type, emetine, gasoline, aviation; hydrogen peroxide, iron oxide, yellow; kapok, laboratory equipment, lead.

Mica, certain grades; naphthalene, naphthenic acid, nicotine sulphate, nylon.

Oil, crude, petroleum sulfonates (refined oil soluble); photographic paper, certain types; phthalic anhydride, platinum, quinacrine, quinidine; rosin and certain resins.

Rubber Group:—Butyl, certain mechanical rubber goods; fire hose, cotton rubber lined; natural and latex, neoprene, polyisobutylene, reclaimed, rubber processing machinery, scrap and tires, pneumatic truck.

Sodium bichromate; talc, fibrous; wax, micro crystalline and paraffin; X-ray film.

Rationing Violation Penalty Raised in N.Y.

The New York City Council last week passed without dissent a bill to raise the maximum city penalty for rationing violation to $100 fine and a thirty-day jail term.

The bill, introduced by Joseph T. Sharkey , Brooklyn Democrat and vice-chairman of the Council, would supersede a State law setting the maximum penalty for violations of Office of Price Administration rules at $25 fine and five days in jail for each offense. To be effective, the bill must be approved by the Board of Estimate and signed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

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of Science *and* Research

For years, N.Y.Q. has been among the leaders in carrying on scientific research. Constant daily research assures the customers of N.Y.Q. that our products are constantly analyzed to assure highest quality—and to control manufacture from raw materials into finished substances.

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June Chemical Allocations Issued by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board, June 25, made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in June under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the thirty-third in a series of monthly reports. Allocations follow:—

Acetaldehyde—All requests were allocated in full, subject to adjustment for estimated consumption.

Acetic Acid—Requests for the following civilian uses were allocated in full: — Textile processing 859,880 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 868,902 pounds; dyestuffs, 227,262 pounds; paint pigments, 370,896 pounds; photographic, 92,161 pounds; insecticides, 152,406 pounds; metallic acetates, 120,505 pounds; miscellaneous acetates, 423,110 pounds; research laboratory reagents, 148,760 pounds; miscellaneous uses, 492,432 pounds.

Usually large imports of acetic anhydride made it possible to supply some consumers acetic anhydride in lieu of acetic acid, making more of the latter available for other uses. Easing of the ethyl alcohol supply also permitted increased production of acid.

Acetic Anhydride — Requests for civilian enduses were allocated as follows:—Cellulose acetate yarn, 24,368,611 pounds, and cellulose acetate staple fiber, 5,239,539 pounds (101 percent of industry base under rayon program); triacetin, 554,000 pounds (100 percent of request); aspirin, 506,165 pounds (100 percent); other pharmaceuticals, 140,980 pounds (100 percent); intermediates - dyes, 38,300 pounds (100 percent); synthetic flavoring and perfume bases, 74,020 pounds (100 percent); miscellaneous uses, 138,650 pounds (100 percent).

Large imports in June provided additional acetic anhydride for the rayon program.

Acetone—Requests for civilian uses were allocated as follows:—Drugs, 1,074,000 pounds (100 percent of requests except that liniments were restricted to 80 percent); lacquers, thinners, etc., 448,000 pounds (40 percent except for denial of the following uses: — Athletic equipment; brush backs; household cement; jewelry; mirror and picture frames; nail polish and remover; novelties; perfume, pocketbook frames; refinishing autos, furniture, etc.; statuary; store fixtures and mannequins; toys and games; venetian blinds; wooden umbrella handles); plastics, 111,000 pounds (50 percent except for denial of:—Baby pacifiers; bag parts; beads; cosmetic containers; dice; hair ornaments; plastic toys; playing cards; wax products); rayon, 3,302,000 pounds (100 percent); shoe adhesives, cements and other shoe items, 591,000 pounds (100 percent of requests for shoe adhesives and cements, and 75 percent of requests for other shoe items); textiles, 224,000 pounds (50 percent except for denial of requests for baby carriage cloth; bathinettes; shower curtains; upholstery repair and maintenance); miscellaneous, 433,000 pounds (90 percent average).

Due to decreased export requirements and additional production it was possible to retain the liberalized May allocation pattern in June.

Acetylene Black—All requests for approved enduses were granted in full.

Acrylic Resins—Requests for acrylic resins and monomer were granted in full for the following enduses, as indicated:—Sheet for civilian aircraft glazing, machine guards, industrial instrument lenses, electro-plating equipment, safety goggles, drafting instruments, railroad and bus repairs, surgical instruments and experimental; molding powder for dentures, industrial lubricators, milking - machine parts, artificial eyes, hearing-aid parts, pessaries, automotive replacement parts, telephone parts, business machine parts, industrial electrical items and experimental; rods and tubes for business machine parts and industrial sight glasses; monomer for dentures, vitamins, specialized textile treatment and experimental; solutions for stove and refrigerator enamel and electroplating stop-off lacquers; emulsions for shoe and mechanical leathers; polymer for dentures, industrial gasket adhesives and tracing cloth.

Adhesives—No material was allocated for civilian use.

Adipic Acid—For nylon, the principal use for which adipic acid is allocated, 97 percent of requests were granted. A total of 20,750 pounds was allocated for other purposes on the following basis:—Sealing and slushing compounds (100 percent of requests); coatings for fabrics (60 percent); petroleum demulsifiers (33 percent); rubber plasticizers (48 percent); paints, resins and plastics (21 percent); research and development (67 percent); miscellaneous (51 percent). Requests for general plasticizers, other than for rubber, were denied.

Aliphatic Alcohols (Under Order M-300-33)—All civilian requests for the following alcohols were granted in full:—Capryl alcohol, mixed alcohols, n-octanol, 2-ethyl hexanol, n-decanol, oleyl alcohol.

Allocations of lauryl alcohol for the following civilian enduses were granted on the basis of 50 percent of requests:—Research; bactericides; detergents; pharmaceuticals; textile chemicals; alcohol sulphates.

Alkanolamines — Bonothanolamine was allowed as follows:—Gas absorption (28 percent of requests); chemical manufacture (12 percent); pharmaceuticals (70 percent); emusions (40 percent); soluble oil (64 percent); cosmetics (9 percent); detergents (16 percent); rubber (10 percent). No material was allocated for plasticizers or research.

Civilian requests for diethanolamine were allowed as follows:—Inhibitors (50 percent of requests); chemical manufacture (20 percent); detergents (24 percent). Requests for plastilizers and morpholine were denied.

All civilian requests for diethylethanolamine were granted in full.

Alkyl Amines—All civilian requests for dimethylamine were denied; those for monomethylamine were granted in full.

Allyl Alcohol and Allyl Chloride—Removed from allocation control.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous—Removed from allocation control.

Ammonia and Nitrogen Compounds—Nitrogen solutions:—Due to the release of anhydrous ammonia by ordnance it was possible to make 440 cars of solution available for agricultural use.

Ammonium Nitrate:—Because of the reduction in ordnance requirements from TVA, it is estimated that 7,000 tons of ammonium nitrate will be made available from that source in June.

Ammonia Sulphate:—The supply of ammonia will be sufficient to fill normal requirements but there will be a very small tonnage left in producers' hands on June 30 to carry over into the new year.

Anhydrous Ammonia: — Excess ordnance ammonia was sufficient to supply all industrial needs.

Sodium Cyanide:—Increased production and imports from the United Kingdom have improved the domestic supply. A small amount was allocated for civilian purposes.

Soda Prussiate, Yellow: — Reduced production necessitated a cut in June allocations.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Full requirements of the metal casting industry were allocated and a considerable quantity was released for other uses.

Amyl Acetate—The following civilian requests were granted:—Flavoring extracts 7,083 pounds; penicillin 358,078 pounds; civilian lacquers 730,592 pounds; flotation reagents 1,122 pounds; light bulbs and tubes 9,025 pounds; resale 18,388 pounds; shoe manufacture 2,364 pounds; drycleaning preparations 1,318 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals 2,194 pounds; lubricating oils 788 pounds; laboratory use 1,434 pounds; shoe polish 735 pounds; working stocks 45,000 pounds; small orders 7,981 pounds.

Amyl Alcohol—The following civilian requests were granted:—Civilian lacquers 174,151 pounds; industrial cements 159,373 pounds; amyl acetate 686,000 pounds; flotation reagents 170,471 pounds; penicillin 386 pounds; petroleum and oils 1,765 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals 72,359 pounds; resale 29,832 pounds; shoe manufacture 1,800 pounds; cleaning preparations 373 pounds; laboratory reagents 725 pounds; carburizing fluids 10,950 pounds; flavoring extract 34 pounds; methylpropylketone 472,500 pounds; working stocks 110,000 pounds; small orders 1,176 pounds.

Anilin—Allocations, other than those for direct military purposes, were made as indicated:—Anilin salt (44 percent of requests); cyclohexylamine (83 percent); dimethylanilin 592,000 pounds (60 percent); diphenylamine (100 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals 537,250 pounds (90 percent); dyes, pigments and dye intermediates 1,374,750 pounds (50 percent); hydroquinone 573,125 pounds (100 percent); mining flotation agents (80 percent); monoethylanilin (55 percent); other rubber chemicals 3,574,400 pounds (95 percent); phenylethanolamine (90 percent); resins and plastics 117,475 pounds (90 percent).

Arsenic—Allocations for the second quarter were reported in April.

Barium Chemicals—The supply was allocated under the procedure established in paragraph (f) of order M-300 and all demands were met virtually in full.

Bentonite, Desiccant Grade—Approximately 50 percent of the total production is available for civilian uses and all requests have been granted in full.

Benzaldehyde—Requests were allowed in full for the following enduses:—Drugs, 13,600 pounds; photographic chemicals, 8,100 pounds; dyes and intermediates, 27,525 pounds. Ten percent of production, as NF or technical grade at the option of the producer, was released under paragraph (f) for other civilian uses.

Benzene — Initial allocations included:—Nitrobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 95,300 gallons (100 percent of requests); anthraquinone, 149,400 gallons (92 percent); diphenyls, 210,000 gallons (100 percent); chlorobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 713,130 gallons (96 percent); medicinals, 96,887 gallons (90 percent); solvents, 434,229 gallons (78 percent; rubber, 74,911 gallons (100 percent); trichlorobenzene, 24,400 gallons (100 percent). Requests for blends controlled by order M-150, 7,800 gallons (3 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 309,069 gallons (100 percent).

Benzyl Chloride and Benzyl Benzoate—Civilian requests for benzyl benzoate were denied except for pharmaceuticals, which were allowed on the basis of 8 percent of requests.

Benzyl chloride was allocated as follows:—Pharmaceuticals (75 percent of requests); benzyl alcohol manufacture (67 percent); dyestuffs (75 percent. Other civilian requests were denied.

Bismuth Chemicals — Civilian requests were granted as follows:—Medicinal use, 37,000 pounds; industrial use, 150 pounds; cosmetics, 220 pounds. Requests for artificial jewelry were denied.

Butyl Acetate — Allocations of normal butyl acetate to civilian enduses included:—Resins and plastics, 2,675 pounds (60 percent of requests); cements, 21,326 pounds (70 percent); miscellaneous non-protective coating essential civilian enduses, 21,450 pounds (70 percent); and protective coating enduses to the groups indicated, Group E, 302,827 pounds (100 percent); Group F, 378,085 pounds (100 percent); Group G, 243,876 pounds (75 percent); Group H, 137,379 pounds (75 percent); Group I, 149,018 pounds (75 percent). All other enduses were denied and requests which appeared unusually large were adjusted in terms of applicant's average past consumption.

Requests for secondary butyl acetate for civilian uses were denied because of the critical supply situation.

Butyl Alcohols—Normal butyl alcohol was allocated to civilian uses as follows:—Butyl derivatives, 159,565 pounds (95 percent of requests); photographic and reproduction products, 62,056 pounds (100 percent); dyes and penetrants, 17,240 pounds (75 percent); cleaners and removers, 5,280 pounds (75 percent); hydraulic brake fluids, 237,730 pounds (75 percent); miscellaneous non-protective coating essential civilian uses, 70,882 pounds (95 percent); the following protective coatings enduses to the groups indicated, Group E, 143,175 pounds (100 percent); Group F, 179,724 pounds (100 percent); Group G, 93,562 pounds (75 percent); Group H, 29,821 pounds (75 percent); Group I, 68,556 pounds (75 percent). All other civilian enduses were denied and requests which appeared unusually large were adjusted in terms of applicant's average past consumption. As the result of a cut-back in military requirements the supply was somewhat easier than in May.

Secondary butyl alcohol requests for civilian uses were denied, due to the critical supply situation.

Requests for tertiary butyl alcohol were allowed in full.

Caffeine—Caffeine was allocated in full for medicinal use:—Requests for beverage use were granted in part from domestic production and in part from stocks of imported material, under paragraphs (f) and (g) of order M-300.

Calcium Carbide—All requests for June were allocated in full.

Calcium Hypochlorite—No high-test calcium hypochlorite was allocated for laundries, hospital sanitation, and restaurant sanitation. Swimming pool sanitation and dairy and food plant sanitation received about 80 percent of the amount requested; all other uses, including direct military, received virtually all of the material requested except in cases where an unreasonable inventory was desired on the part of the consumer.

Camphor, Synthetic—In addition to material allocated to lend-lease and certified war orders, approximately 620,000 pounds was allocated to miscellaneous civilian enduses under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Carbon Black—Except in transportation codes all requirements were met in full, although thermal and channel blacks were, as always, allocated for soles and heels in lieu of any furnace black requested. The cut in transportation codes ranged from 12½ percent to 25 percent.

Carbon Tetrachloride—June allocations met program requirements in full. The following civilian enduses were granted as indicated:—**Fire extinguisher**, 1,371,305 pounds (95 percent of requests); rubber, 210,200 pounds (100 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 291,845 pounds (97 percent); grain fumigation, 418,600 pounds (98 percent); industrial, 1,680,742 pounds (85 percent); freon, 6,960,000 pounds (100 percent); commercial dry cleaning, 781,200 pounds (26 percent). No allocations were made for cleaning and spotting fluid.

Casein — Second quarter allocation was reported in April.

Cellulose Ester Flake—Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocations were made in accordance with limitation order L-233.

Some cellulose acetate butyrate flake and cellulose acetate propionate flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to provisions of order L-233.

General civilian allocations of all three types of flake were made under paragraph (f) on the basis of production capacity.

Charcoal—A further slight increase in the production of lump charcoal is anticipated for June, the result of improved weather conditions facilitating the transportation of chemical wood from forests to the plants.

Applications for charcoal exceeded the estimated production by approximately 6,000 tons, but it is believed that requirements of all war industries will be met in full. Demands of the alloy, carbon bisulphide and other war industries continue very heavy.

No domestic production is available for allocation for the civilian trade, although some Canadian kiln charcoal is being imported for both industrial and civilian trade in the East, and Mexican charcoal for the West coast.

Cellulose Ester Sheets and Molding Powder—Cellulose acetate sheeting was allocated as follows:—Electrical parts, 20,000 pounds (66 2/3 percent of requests); industrial safety guards, 3,000 pounds (75 percent); industrial safety goggles, 32,000 pounds (100 percent).

A quantity of reject, end cuts, butt rolls and scrap material has been allowed for end uses with essentiality below the pattern for first grade material.

Allocations to general civilian uses under paragraph (f) were made without consideration of the suppliers' ability to obtain suitable raw materials. The present scarcity of substitute plasticizers may prevent the manufacture of any material under this classification.

A considerable amount under paragraph (f) was designated specifically for protective envelopes for war plants, identification badges and holders for war plants and government agencies, map and chart preparation for war plants and government agencies, and index and filing equipment for war plants and government agencies.

All civilian requests for cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding powders were allocated under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Chemical Cotton Pulp—Owing to a small reduction in the ordnance demand it was possible to fill all requirements for other uses.

Chlorate Chemicals—Allocations for the second quarter were reported in April.

Chlorinated Paraffin—Civilian requirements are relatively negligible in amount and the supply was adequate to meet all requests.

Chemical Manufacture — Requirements for chemicals going for military uses were met in full. Civilian allotments were made on a reduced basis.

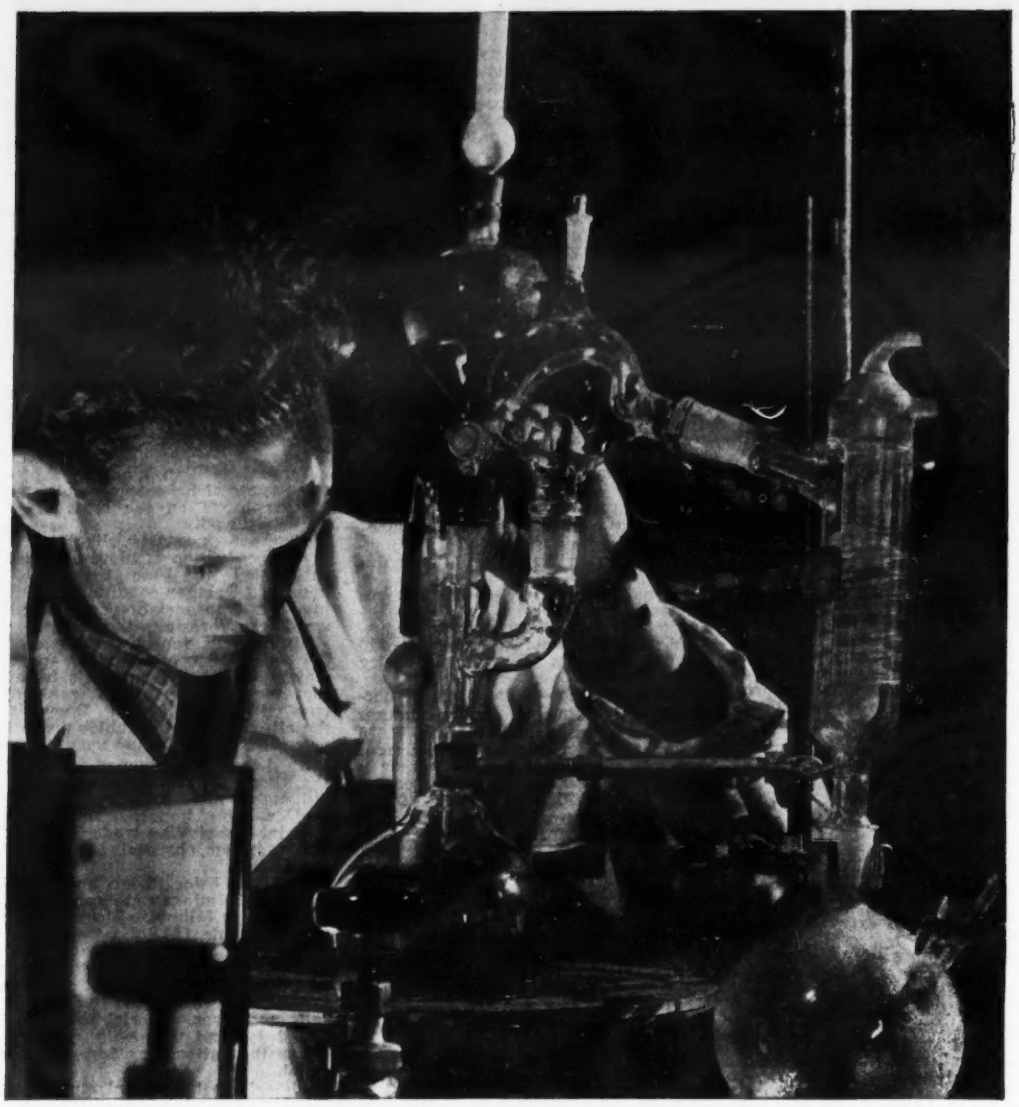
Chlorine—Allocations for the second quarter were reported in April.

Chrome Chemicals—Revocation and relaxation of a number of limitation (L) orders restricting electroplating has resulted in an appreciable demand for chromic acid for the plating of many civilian goods. However, military requirements for chromic acid have not yet been reduced and no appreciable relief is in prospect for several months, if not longer. Therefore, it was impossible to relax the allocation policy and no new uses were authorized in June. Furthermore, no relaxation is contemplated in the near future. Allocations will, of course, continue to be made expressly for each usage and no other uses are permissible regardless of revisions in limitation orders.

The current shortage of sodium bichromate made it necessary to control normal small order distribution by direct allocation during June.

Chrome Pigments—Allocations of bichromates for quota chrome pigments remained at 60 percent of previous levels. No change was made in order M-370, the curtailment being effected through bichromate allocations to the manufacturers. Unless military cutbacks are reflected in

Continued on page 29A



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MERCK contributions

1934—Ascorbic Acid Merck was made available by Merck & Co., Inc.

1936—Crystalline Vitamin B_1 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1937—Vitamin B_1 (Thiamine Hydrochloride Merck) was made commercially available.

1938—Nicotinic Acid Merck (Niacin) and Nicotinamide Merck (Niacinamide) were made available.

1938—Riboflavin Merck was the second pure crystalline vitamin to reach production during that year.

1938—Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.

1939—Crystalline Vitamin B_6 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1940—Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride) became available.

1940—Alpha-Tocopherol Merck (Vitamin E) was made commercially available.

1940—Vitamin K_1 Merck (2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone) was made available.

1940—Menadione Merck (2-Methyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone), a pure compound having marked Vitamin K activity, became available.

1940—Crystalline Pantothenic Acid, member of the Vitamin B Complex, was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.

1940—The Calcium Salt of Dextrorotatory Pantothenic Acid was made available by Merck & Co., Inc.

1943—Crystalline Biotin, member of the Vitamin B Complex, was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1944—Biotin Merck was made available by Merck & Co., Inc.

Merck & Co., Inc. now manufactures all the vitamins commercially available in pure form, with the exception of vitamins A and D.

PURE Vitamins

—products of Merck Research

Merck research has been directly responsible for many important contributions to the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of individual vitamin factors in pure form.

In a number of instances, the pure vitamins may be considered to be products of Merck research. Several were originally synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories, and others have been synthesized by Merck chemists and collaborators in associated laboratories.

Because most of the known vitamins have now been made available in pure form, effective therapy of specific vitamin deficiencies can be conducted on a rational and controlled basis, under the direction of the physician.

You are invited to write for literature

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 22, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Acetone prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher. Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works. lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.62
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50

Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks

Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks

Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs, 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst. gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms...lb. .17½- .19½

Corn oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13

tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼

Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref... gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys, same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
N.F., dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots., lb. .30 - .34

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
ten or less.....lb. .14¾- .15½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[6] dist., 95%, dms....lb. .26 - —

Acid, laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,6] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19¼
Maleic,[6] powd., dms..... lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .93 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. 6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .10 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .06½- —
Myristic,[6] dist., dms.....lb. .08½- —
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. .10¾- —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .09 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. .12 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[6] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies. lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd.lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd.. lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd.lb. .19¼- —
Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ¼c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.14.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .06½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms.lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, d m s . . works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.81 - 1.91
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E..lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —
tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58¼- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[2,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—WFA Orders

Alcohol, ethyl[6], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.67 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.70½-17.73½
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.62 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.65½-18.68½
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., extra, c.l., divd..gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., extra, c.l., divd., gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd.....gal. .37½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, dms., included, 3c. per gal. more.
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works.....lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long-ton.67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys, 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .28 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..[b] .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l, wks..gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .87 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .82 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.,l, works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 tons. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .63 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03½- .03¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9¼%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Napthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., etn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .58 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .58 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms ..lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminooyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH$_3$ content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs..4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0504- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms,, kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .87 - .89
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofuoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¼- .16¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08¼- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., bls..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, futures, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17¼
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide.. bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo.80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana, mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight. Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06¼- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd. dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.06 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[6] natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l. works.....tb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo. up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.96 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 - .60
dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate,[6] a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[6] cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betaglutammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.45
dms. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.55
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.29 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l, same basis, lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, beads, compressed,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .092 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse., lb. .092 - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse., lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Black, mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.48.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Blue,[6] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] benzine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —

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Blue, peacock, permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Violet, tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluing root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Bone meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½ - —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾ - .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235 - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾ - .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾ - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾ - —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾ - —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼ - —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535 - —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½ - —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅞ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾ - —
Brown, vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½ - —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1825 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1875 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1725 - —
tankwagons, same basis, lb. .1773 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾ - —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½ - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½ - .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.96
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.68
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.20
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.09
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld..lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .29
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .60
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½ - —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645 - .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80.% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼ - .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.56 - 2.57
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½ - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55

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Camphor, synthetic, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots..lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .83 - —
smaller lots..lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides ..lb. No stocks.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.. ..gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. 1.05 Nom.
Canadian, bgs..lb. .36 Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks.
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
tanks, works..lb. .21¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls..lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,9] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys..lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.45 - 1.80
medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs..lb. .66 - .67
green, bgs..lb. .64 - .65
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.90 - —
Carotene, in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots..lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .22 - .24
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .22¼- .24¼
less than 20, same basis, lb. .22¾- .24¾
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .23½- .25½
20 to 99, same basis..lb. .23¾- .25¾
less than 20 bgs..lb. .24½- .25¾
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .17½- .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .19 - .20
Cassia,[1,7] ..lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts..lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton. 82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works, unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns..lb. 12.00 -13.00
synth., bots..lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin..lb. 2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnep, bls..lb. .65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .22½- .23
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works..lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs., lb. .37 - .40
Roman, bls..lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton. 44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton. 23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points..ton. 20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls..lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - 4.10
tank, works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars..lb. .93 - .98
dms..lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts ..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms..lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms..lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml. 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse..lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs..lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs..lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots..lb. 6.02 - 6.08
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13⅛*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13⅛*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13⅛*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13⅛*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures..lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures..lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures..lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures..lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures..lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures..lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures..lb. .4858- —
chips, bgs..lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars..lb. .93 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms..lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls..lb. .16½- .17
futures, bls..lb. .16 - .16½
Zanzibar, bls..lb. .17½- .18
futures, bls..lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, bgs..lb. .50 - .55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works..gal. .07¼- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works..gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls..lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms..lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.23 - —
Oleate, bbls..lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs..lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44

SPOT DELIVERIES

INDIAN MAGNESITE

CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
LACTIC ACID U.S.P.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
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Cobalt sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39

Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't, pt..lb. .25 - —

Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
blue, bls.....lb. .23 - .25

Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks

Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks

Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31

Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60

Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17

Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15

Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¼- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.16
Metal,[1,4,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. drms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. drms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs..100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in drms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.....100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....100 lbs. 10.95 - —

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....tou. 14.00 - —

Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices.

Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, New Orleans, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Morocco, bgs., futures.....lb. .11¾- .11¾

Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .31 - .32

Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.625 - —

Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —

Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.16 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.01 - —

Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18

Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —

Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 - 49.75

Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.80 - 3.10

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81

Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58¼

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Coaltar (see Cresol).

Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15¼- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .19 - .1550
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —

Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09¼- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼

Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —

Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —

Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks

Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26

Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Cyanamid,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —

Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb .09½- —

Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23

Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l, works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.

Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50

Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —

Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35

Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —

Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½

Derris root (see Cube root,.

Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- .11¾

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).

Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —

Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —

Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —

Diatomaceous earth, dom., CF, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 - 59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 - 90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06

Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2650- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2850- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2100- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2150- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .2000- .2250

Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .48 - .51
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - .52½
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - .50

Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld., lb. .92 - 1.02

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —

Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —

Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —

Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —

Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050

Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb. 15.36 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb. 21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Mehhylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
708 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
650 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
638 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
800 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
imported .....lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33

Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz. 21.00 - 33.00

Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs., oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —

Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.23 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[6] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1236
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .38 - —

Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55

Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —

Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85

Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .28 - .32

Iodide, bots.. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60

Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —

Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —

Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —

Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —

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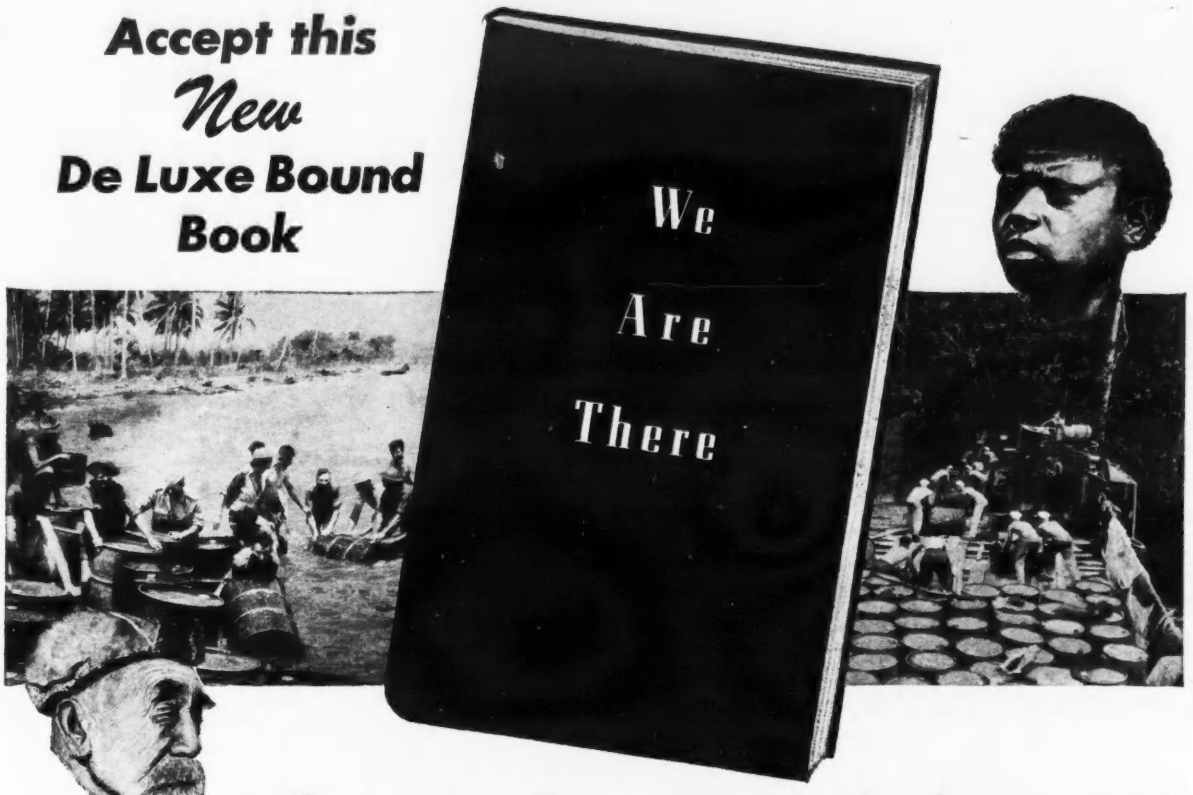

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Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .18

F

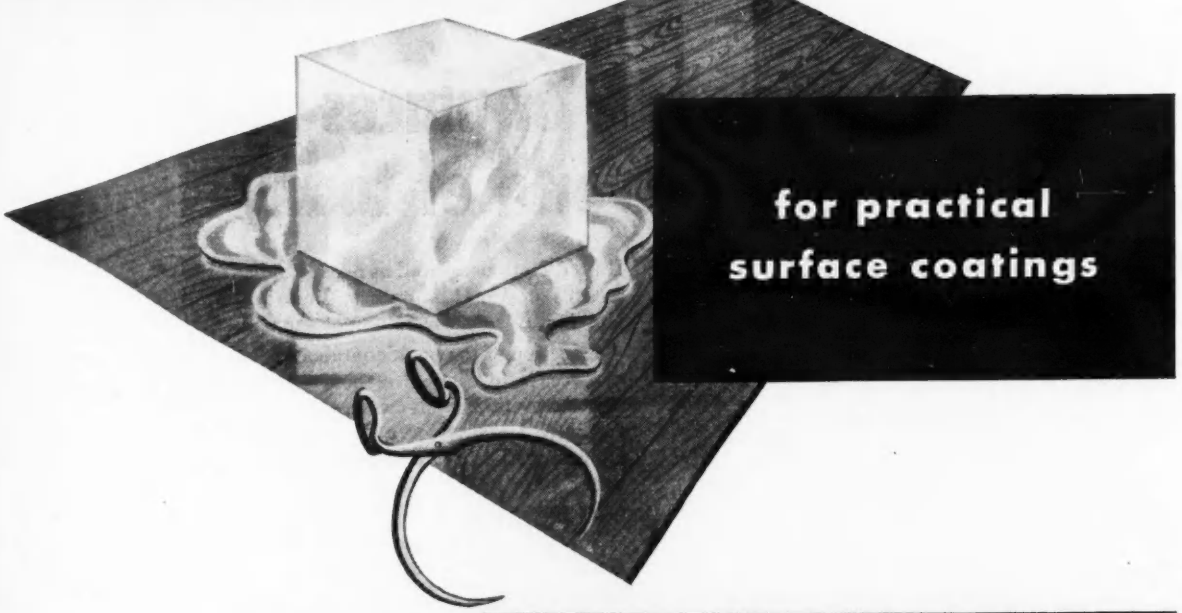
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, futures, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.16.50 -17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
Fluorspar, washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .06⅞- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅝- .0895
natural, 20/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04⅝
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .20 - .20½
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate), cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 2a millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .21¼
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin,[7] crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12½- —
soaplye, 88%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
tanks.....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks.....lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks.....lb. .17 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks.....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks.....lb. .16⅝- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC RESINS — RCI

practical resins



for practical surface coatings

→ No. 1100
→ No. 1102
→ No. 1123

BECKACITES

WIDELY USEFUL MODIFIED PHENOLICS

In these days of shortages and war-altered products it's good to know that for your basic varnishes and vehicles you can still procure basically sound resins. The three Beckacites listed here, for example, can be relied upon to produce surface coatings worthy to bear your name. No. 1100 Beckacite is a fine all-purpose resin, giving normal cooking procedures, good viscosity, quick drying and good abrasion resistance. No. 1102 Beckacite combines excellent results with genuine economy. No. 1123 Beckacite is for top quality varnishes and enamels—assuring fast bodying in the kettle . . . fast drying, particularly with soft oils . . . and exceptional wearing properties. Put your formulation on a firm basis—write to the Sales Department at RCI for further facts about these widely useful modified phenolic resins.

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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .12 - .12¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55⅝- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅝- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅝- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅝- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¼- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] Ratu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅛- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips, same basis.. lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅝- —
lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10⅜- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .22½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅞- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09⅝
Ester, rosin, types,[1,4] dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., divd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —

Gum, ester, wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .16
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80⅞, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20⅝- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65⅝- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Gum, locust bean, powd., bbls., lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .09½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.,, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.13.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Hematine, cryst., No. 1, bbls., lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

IS THERE A NEW "BABY" IN YOUR COMPANY?

Have you a new product? Is it in powdered, granular, pebble, crystal or lump form? Does it require protection against moisture loss or absorption . . . loss of aroma or absorption of odors . . . dirt, sifting or contamination?

If you have a product like this, the Bemis Waterproof Bag is probably the ideal container. For years Bemis Waterproof Bags have provided manufacturers of many diversified products with these cost-saving advantages:

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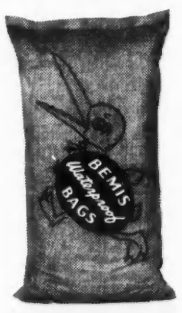

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Please send your special booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping" and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for _____ (PRODUCT)

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Company _____
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Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
l...rehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls..... No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[4] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able. dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., No. 1, bbls..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¾- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots.. jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[5] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs..... No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[3] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .82 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran.. cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[2,3] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .48 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .85 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks...gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07875
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,8] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Greek, bls..... No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[10] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Napthenate, 24%-36% Pb, dms. lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
Resinate, precip.,[2] 23.3% Pb., dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0780- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points...lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¼- .19½
dealers, kgs.....lb. .11¼- .14½
painters, kgs.....lb. .12¼- .19½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- .46
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .60
Lecithin, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .46
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N.Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34% bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32% bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .06 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, crystals, No. 1, bbls.lb. .26 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tins...lb.16.00 -17.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs., c.l, Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd. bags, mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l...lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb No stocks
blue, bls..... No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.67.50 - —
Manna, flake, cs..... No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls..... No stocks
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 9.00 - 9.50
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.23 - 1.34
50%, pails.....lb. 1.69 - 1.71
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 3.07 - 3.09
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] ctns.....lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —

How to make oysters grow faster

DOWN IN THE WARM, shallow waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, several companies are growing 5-year-old-size oysters in half the time.

The speed-up starts with 2-year-old oysters, brought from northern waters.

These are placed in trays, which are bare at low tide and covered at high tide. The combination of sun, warm water, an abundance of food, and an absence of mud and sand, works the miracle.

ACCELERATED . . .

Six months after being installed in their new home, they are 5 years old in size and ready to be eaten.

Like the oyster-growing people, there is another group of ingenious men who also have invented speed-ups. But their speed-ups do not concern oysters. They are interested in making packaging ideas grow faster.

If you, for instance, have a packaging idea kicking around, you might consult this group of ingenious men. It is highly probable that they can put your idea in marketable form in very short order.

"KNOW-HOW" . . .

You see, this group—American Can Company—has been speeding up packaging ideas for more than forty-three years. Lately, it has acquired a lot of new experience along this line on war packages.

The research facilities of American Can Company are unparalleled. Its experience with marketing problems is extensive, sound, and comprises nearly every field of American business.

Let us see how you and we, American Can Company, can work together on your postwar packaging problems.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 Park Avenue CANCO New York 17, N. Y.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Fibre and Metal Containers

Methanol, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.. gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and. Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1275- .1375
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —

Methyl acetate, tech., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .66 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
zone 4, same basis.. gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .53 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[3] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[3] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½

Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.

Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,4] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18¼- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,9] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[8] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .46 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90

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Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.55.00 - —
J2 .....ton.48.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephelinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.109.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .15

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 20% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100°C-140°C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns....lb.10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Oil, caraway, NF, cns.....lb.15.75 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, ret., dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb.16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11¾- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- .13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[2,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[6] USP, bbls., dms.gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -33.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13¼
foots, acid. 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 4.70 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., tes
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. No prices
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Turkish (see O' ,almarosa).
Ginger, dist. ots.....lb.18.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, s.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacwo cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bots...lb.10.00 -15.00
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb. No prices
lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470 —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l..lb. .1365- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks...gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam refd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0690- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).

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Among a wide list of Aromatic Chemicals and Essential Oils, we specialize in the following:

Cyclamal
Iso Butyl Furyl Propionate
Vanillin
Veratraldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Eugenol
Iso Eugenol
Nerolin Bromelia
Yara Yara
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Cresyl Caprylate
Floranol

If you are looking for a new odor, you will find it among the raw materials we have to offer.

If you desire us to create one for you, our perfume laboratories are at your disposal.

Prompt attention to requests on your firm's letterhead for samples and further information

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, mustard, artif., USP, cns..	lb.	No stocks	
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l.,	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot,[1,7] 15°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.90 -	—
20°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.80 -	—
30°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.60 -	—
pure, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Neroli, bots.	lb.	200.00 -	300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.65 -	5.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago.	lb.	.1304-	—
prime, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1275-	—
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks	
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a.,	dms.		
dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.30 -	4.80
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks	
foots, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat),	dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
expressed, USP, Brazilian,	cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Messina, coppers	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -	112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 -	2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f.	N. Y.	lb.	.0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110	vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks,	G.S.	gal.	.08 - —
350° flash, 70-89 @ 100 vis.,	0/10 pour, G.S.	gal.	.08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls.,	extra, Ind. ref'y.	gal.	.09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same	basis.	gal.	.08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼-	.09¾
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	20.00	Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod.,	tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.1501- —
crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾-	.13⅞
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd.	E.	lb	.08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 -	—
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E.,	lb.	.1573-	.1578
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	No prices	
import, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	3.70
Peppermint,[1,7] natural, dms.	lb.	7.25 -	7.50
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	7.75 -	8.05
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85 -	2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.25 -	8.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Pine,[1,5] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.,	gal.	.63 -	.63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 -	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.55 -	—
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Rich-	mont., Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½-	—
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.24 -	—
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 -	—
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18 -	—
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 -	—

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans,	lb.	.1156½-	—
Red,[1,7] c.l., ret., bbls., dms.,	dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..	lb.	.12½-	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.13½-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13 -	—
double distilled, c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E. of Rock-	les..	lb.	.15¾- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
special non-ret. dms., bbls.,	dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17½-	—

Red oil prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	No stocks	
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.25 -	1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal	.66 -	—
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 -	—
3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 -	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	8.25	Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	6.75 -	—
Mysore, cns, case lots.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac.	coast.	lb.	.089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500-	—
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300-	—
tanks	lb.	.1235-	—
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.71 -	1.00
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85 -	1.90
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Savory, cns.	lb.	9.00 -	—
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports,	lb.	.080 -	—
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.	lb.	.1430-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.2185-	—
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.23 -	.29
tanks, works.	gal.	.15 -	.18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1296-	.1335
tanks	lb.	.1256-	—
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	11.75 -	—
deod., Winter, tanks.	lb.	.1395-	—
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500-	.1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd.	E.	lb.	.07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.06½-	—
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1340-	.1347
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443-	—
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310-	—
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref. tanks,	lb.	.1438-	—
semi-refined, tanks.	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	53.65	-55.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	58.65	-63.65
tanks, works.	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[2,5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l.,	dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.32¾- —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.27 -	—
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½-	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.35 -	2.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 -	.29½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	.41
tanks	lb.	.38½-	—

Oil, turkey red (see Oil, castor,	sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns.,	dms.	lb.	.25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	30.00	-32.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter bleached, dms.	lb.	.1232	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis.,	dms., c.l.	gal.	.31 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.34 -	.38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.35 -	.39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra,	c.l.	gal.	.34 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.37 -	.41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.39 -	.43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 -	.47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.42 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 -	.49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.47 -	.51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.47 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50 -	.54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 -	.58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 -	.58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms.,	65 dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.42 -	.45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Fran-	cisco.	gal.	.49½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Fran-	cisco.	gal.	.57 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.59 -	.62

Oil, white mineral, 180 vis., 65	dms., San Francisco.	gal.	.60½- —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.62½-	.65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Fran-	cisco.	gal.	.72 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	.74 -	.77
Wintergreen, natural, North,	cns.	lb.	6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed,[1] cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.15
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.85 -	5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	10.00	-10.50
Oleostearin,[1] dms., Chicago.	lb.	.1061-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00 -	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -	—
lumps, paper bags, c.l., works.	ton.	7.00 -	—
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	5.00 -	—
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots,	lb.	13.00 -	—
25-lb. lots.	lb.	13.25 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	13.50	-13.65

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls.,	100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
Dinitroaniline, toner[3]	lb.	1.05 -	—
Molybdate,[1,4] bbls.	lb.	.41 -	—
Orthonitroaniline toner,[3] bbls.,	kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5	tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in	Ore. and Wash.	lb. .12¼- —

Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5	tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in	Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb. .12½- —
other points.	lb.	.12 -	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M.,	Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
other points.	lb.	.12½-	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.,	lb.	.12 -	.12½
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf,	bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08¼-	.09¾
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.85 -	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Verona, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloroaniline, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.25 -	.27
Orthocresol,[2,5] 30.4° C. min.,	M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l.,	works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.,	works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthonitroaniline, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—

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EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

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Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[2] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs..lb. .37 - .37½
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27 - .36½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .37 - .42½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher

Paraformaldehyde,[1,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., works..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .70 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- .07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —

Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .32½ Nom.
Pepper, red, capsicum, sports, old crop, bgs..lb. .46 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.....lb. No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chillies, bgs.....lb. .22½- .25
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls....lb. .70 - .75
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0926- .0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls. c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼ —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —

Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., dms..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas...bbl. .80 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.. bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.72
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1, gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .06½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2....gal. .03¾- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.gal. .07 - .07¾
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. 06¾- .07¾
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07¾
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.....bbl. 1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl 1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.
San Francisco.
Willbridge, Ore.
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .135 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1430- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1150- —
Detroit .....gal. .1380- —
Hartford .....gal. .1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1220- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .125 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .135 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11 - —
Naptha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal. .07¼- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis.gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½

IMAGINE delivering .50 caliber machine gun cartridges to a battery of 105 mm. cannon! Somebody would catch the devil—and it wouldn't be the enemy!

YOU'VE got to have *dependable uniformity* in solvents too. Any variation in the type of solvent you are using for a given job can easily throw your entire production out of line.

That's one of the reasons for specifying SKELLYSOLVE. A given type of SKELLYSOLVE ordered tomorrow will be identical with the same type bought yesterday. You can depend on that. In refining SKELLYSOLVE, we depend on accurate, scientific, instrumented quality control that leaves nothing to guess and hurdles the element of human error.

SKELLYSOLVE
***in the* OIL, PAINT *and* DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.

Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00

Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots..lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —

Phlorogiucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50

Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis .long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., b.p.l., same basis.... long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —

Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms.....lb. .25 - —

Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16

Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50

Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —

Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08

Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).

Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00

Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½

Pinetar,[6] retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32&- —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .27 - —

Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —

Pitch, burgundy (see B).

Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½

Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).

Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —

Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).

Podophyllin .....dms. 8.75 - 9.00

Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.

Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85

Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70

Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Potash abietate.....lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33

Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15

Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21

Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.

Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —

Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21

Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .06½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾

Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28

Chlorate[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18

Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. 08 Nom.

Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —

Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40

Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —

Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26

Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75

Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —

Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38

Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —

Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —

Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms, lb. .28 - .31

Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11

Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21

Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —

Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53

Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —

Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
52° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —

Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .75

Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs. .....lb. .70 - .75

Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —

Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95

Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —

Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43

Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50

Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65

Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75

Propane,[3] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —

Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —

Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).

Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66

Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. 38 - .40

Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.05 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —

Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½

Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00

Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)

Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.20

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05¾- .05¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- .06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0526
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —

Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13

Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —

Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net) flasks.149.00 -154.00

Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75

Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13¼*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —

Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25

Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, 40 dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple ixide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
Red, iron oxide, reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .090
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.73 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0229- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.93
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,3]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.18 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood,[1,6] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works....lb.10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.....lb.48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.39.00 -40.00
medium, tins.....lb.37.50 -38.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dalmatian-type, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
Greek type, fair, bls.....lb. No stocks
good, bls.....lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .03 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....lb.14.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.60 -28.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls., lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. 46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —

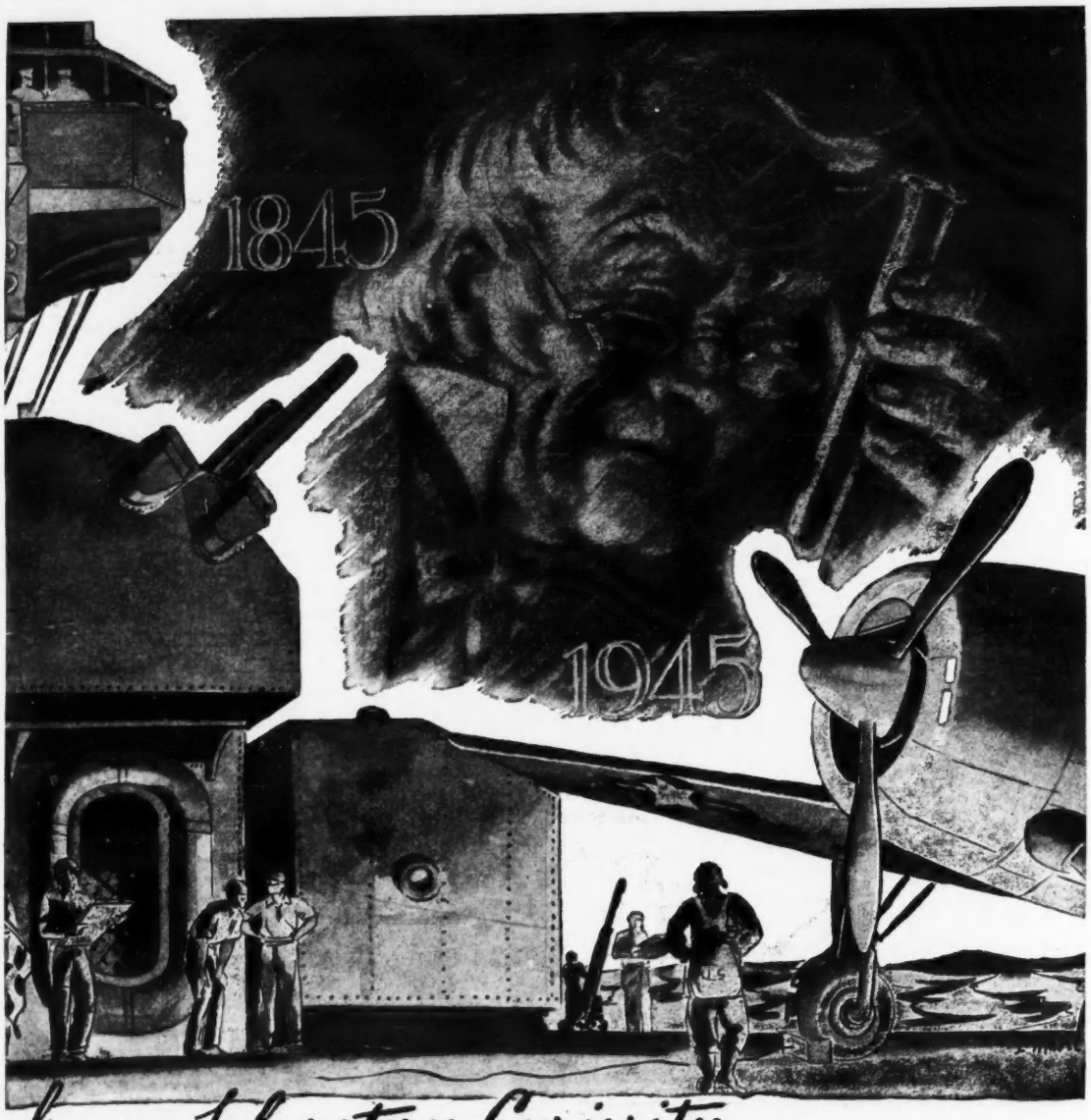
Shellac, superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3400- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lf. works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44⅜- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls. .....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .0
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —

Soda aluminate, other uses, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....
100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .08¼
Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works.....
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works..
100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works.....
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .063⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, chys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —



from a Laboratory Curiosity

...TO AN IMPORTANT WARTIME CHEMICAL

Prior to the 19th century chromium was practically a laboratory curiosity.

One of the first commercial applications of this new material was in color making. The yellow paint on the coach of Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV, was made with chrome yellow, a pigment which has stood the test of time.

Among the pioneers who did much to develop chromium as an important industrial chemical was Isaac Tyson of Baltimore who, in 1845, laid the foundation of the present Mutual Chemical Company.

About forty years later Augustus Schultz determined the fundamental principles of two bath chrome tanning. This process was rapidly adopted, and was followed by the development of a one bath process.

Since that time interest in chromium chemicals has grown by leaps and bounds until today these compounds play a vital part in our war effort. Important applications include anodizing aluminum, chrome plating, metal cleaning and corrosion prevention. The manufacture of such pigments as zinc chromate and chrome oxide green occupies a high place in war time, while textile dyeing and wood preservation are other essential industries using chromium chemicals.

The history of Mutual is the chemical history of chromium in America.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH • CHROMIC ACID • BICHROMATE OF SODA

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

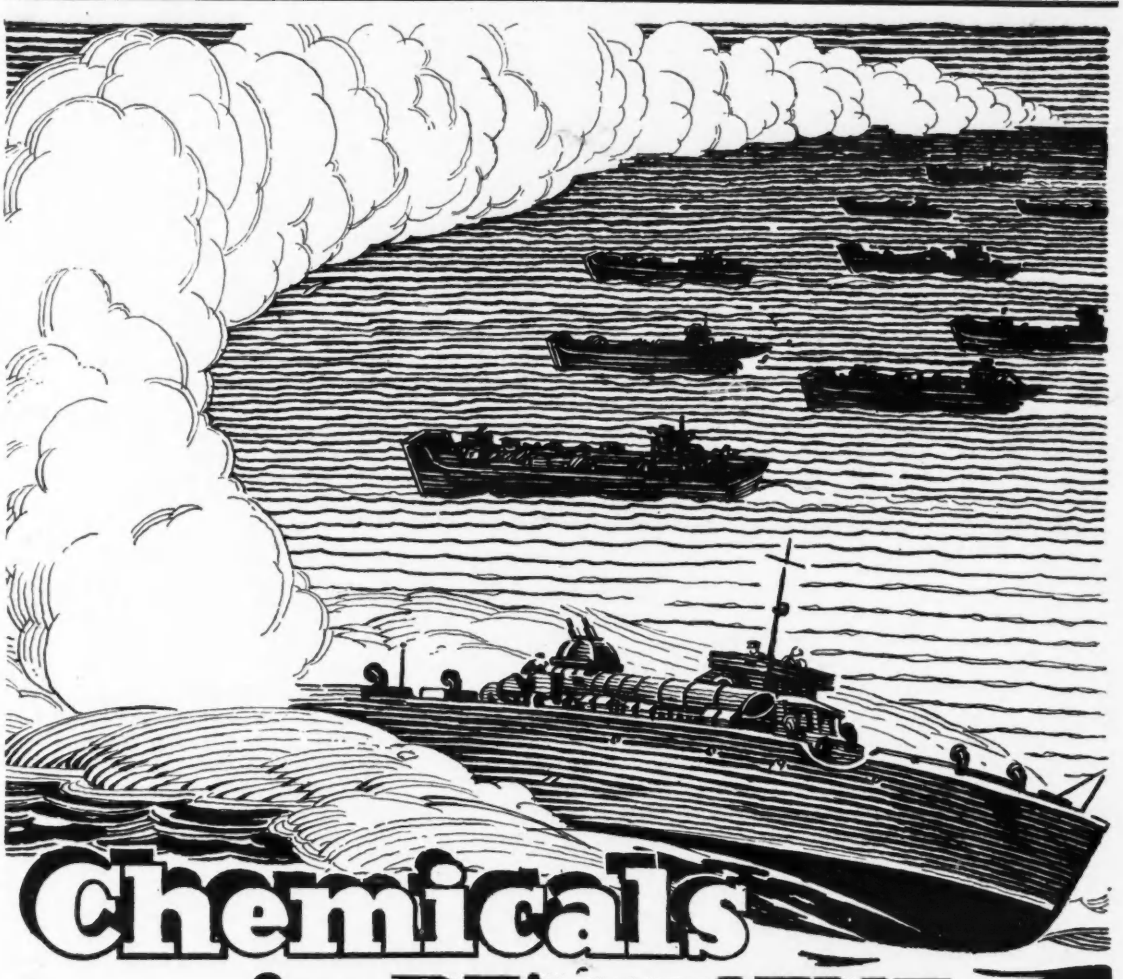
1845-1945 . . . One Hundred Years of Chromium Chemical Progress

Soda hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 9 -98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic. Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12 00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls, c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22

Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk., c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] coml, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs...100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.16
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .82 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —

Strychnine hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20



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Today, Industrial Chemicals manufactured by Stauffer are being consumed in large quantities by many war industries—basic chemicals that are indispensable to wartime America.

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Yes, Stauffer's new and expanded facilities will have readily available its long list of chemicals and of the same high quality that has been produced for sixty years.

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STAUFFER PRODUCTS

*Aluminum Sulphate	Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	Citric Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride	*Superphosphate
Boric Acid	*Copperas	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Bisulphide	Cream of Tartar	Stripper, Textile	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphur	Titanium Tetrachloride
	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
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555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur nowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
refined, rock, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq. com'l. cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
raulti-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Sulphur iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .08¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35%, (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07¾- .07½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .84 - .90
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .53 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Titanium hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. allid...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. allid.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. allid.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms....gal. .87½- .88½
sulphate-wood, ret. dms....gal. .87 - .88
Turpentine, wood,[1] d.d., dms., East..gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystlline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref.d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
190°-195° m.p., A. S. T. M., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .50¾- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l...ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mash, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allid. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allid. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allid. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allid. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
50 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.56 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.58 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Zinc arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .33 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.68 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1,6] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms., lb. .16 - .19½

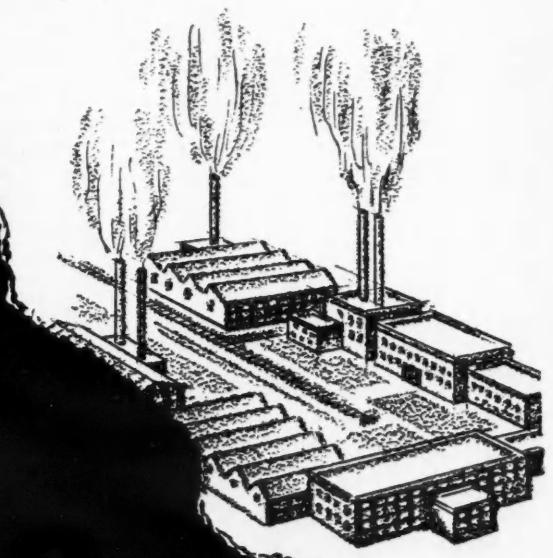
----IN APRIL 1944,

the Metalsalts Corporation was in the blueprint stage

A Report of Progress...

Just a little more than a year ago, the Metalsalts Corporation announced its intention of entering the field as a refiner of mercury and a producer of Mercurials. Starting from scratch as an entirely new corporation, with nothing but the blueprints, the plans for the future, and the all-important knowledge of the men behind it as its actual physical assets, the Metalsalts Corporation today proudly reports the achievement of a year of unceasing endeavor. In twelve short months, the Metalsalts Corporation has developed its production (all going to the armed forces) to the point where it is now . . . the world's largest refiner of mercury and producer of Mercurials. A huge new plant has just been started at Boone, Iowa.

The blueprint for the future is already off the drawing boards. New products for civilian production will be ready when "V J" day comes.



IN APRIL-MAY, 1945 . . .

the Metalsalts Corp. is the world's largest refiner of Mercury and producer of Mercurials

METALSALTS CORPORATION

27 FIRST AVENUE, PATERSON 4, N. J.

Paterson: ARmory 4-4422 New York: PEnnsylvania 6-2626

Plant No. 2. BOONE, IOWA

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
leaded,[4] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
USP[4], ctns, c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10¾-	—
Resinate,[5] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms..lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb.	.14½-	.15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.lb.	.30 -	.31
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Zinc sulphate, flake, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb	.0585-	—
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld..lb.	.90 -	1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigments, prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.	Pac. coast	
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb.	.06¼-	—
Pac. cst.....lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00 -	100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb.	.07 -	—
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb.	1.80 -	2.00

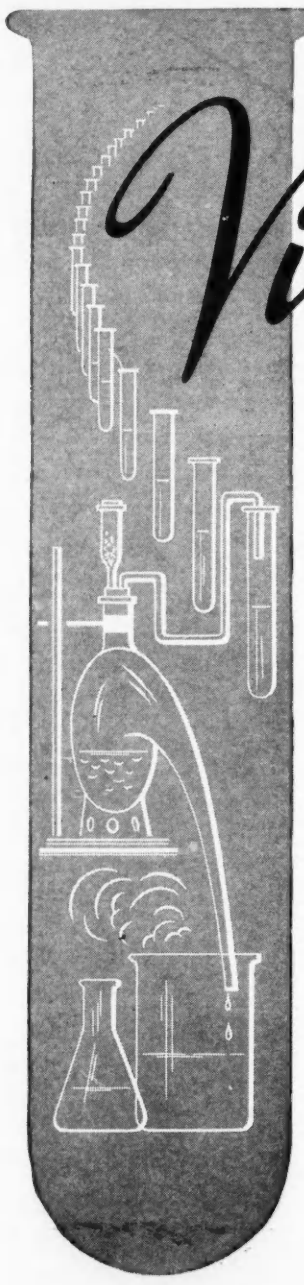
Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for June 4.

Vermiculite Output Up

Sales of cleaned and screened vermiculite in 1944 as reported by producers to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, reached 54,116 short tons. This represents an increase of 16 percent above the 46,645 tons produced in 1943, and approaches very closely the all-time high of 57,848 tons in 1942. The bulk of the production in 1944, as in previous years, came from the Universal Zonolite Insulation Company's mine at Libby, Mont. Several new companies carried on development work in Colorado in 1944, and expected to produce early in 1945.

PACKAGING CORROSIVE FORMULAS?



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TRADE MARK

THE exclusive trade name "Vinicote" designates a series of more than 50 protective inner coatings used in conjunction with Sheffalloy *Sheffield Process* Collapsible Tubes. VINICOTE offers an amazing lack of reaction or miscibility of product with coating. There is no discoloration of product, no disintegration of coating. Developed and highly perfected by our chemical research laboratories, and applied by our exclusive methods, VINICOTE assures a non-flaking, evenly applied coat to tube interiors only, outer tube remaining clean for efficient closure and jaw action.

VINICOTE offers entirely new merchandising and sales opportunities for a score of products which formerly could not be successfully packaged in convenient collapsible tubes. Naturally all products do not require VINICOTE protection. Our chemists will be glad to analyze your product to determine whether it will benefit by the use of VINICOTE on the Sheffalloy *Sheffield Process* Tubes you use. Ask for full information today.

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Chemical Allocations

—*Continued from page 7*

lower consumption, it is expected that approximately the same amount will be allocated for civilian use in July.

No chromium oxides or zinc chromates are being allocated for civilian uses because of the continued tight chrome chemical situation.

Cinchona Alkaloids — Quinidine:—Approximately a 30-day supply was released for treatment of cardiac disorders.

Quinine and sal'ts:—Requests for antimalarial use in ampule medication were allocated in full. A programmed quantity was released for conversion of quinine to quinidine.

Totaquine:—Requests were granted in full for dosage forms and compounds for antimalarial use.

Cinchonine — Small amounts were allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagents in tungsten analysis.

Citric Acid—Allocations for the second quarter were reported in April.

Coaltar — Permission was granted for the use of crude coaltar (under order M-297) as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available, where relief is required for disposition of tar, and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals—Second quarter allocations were reported in May.

Corrosion Prevention—Essential requirements were met in full. Sodium or potassium bichromate were substituted for sodium chromate wherever possible.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid — Orthocresol (domestic) was allocated for plastics and agricultural insecticides and denied for dyes and coumarin manufacture with exception of small quantities allowed for hardship cases.

Domestic metaparacresol and cresylic acid were allocated for tricresyl phosphate, ore flotation, plastics, medicinals, and preservatives and were denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants, and all other civilian uses.

Imported metaparacresol and cresylic acid were allocated for plastics, carbon remover, textile agents and B. A. I. disinfectants.

Petroleum cresylic acid was allocated for ore flotation, plastics, and disinfectants.

D D T—Allocations for civilian use were made under paragraph (f) of order M-300 and included 50,000 pounds for agricultural experimentation and 4,000 pounds for other uses, also limited to experimentation. No other civilian requests were granted.

Detergents, Synthetic Organic — Civilian requests were allowed as follows:—Insecticides (50 percent of requests); dairy cleaner (80 percent to dairies, 25 percent to farmers); textile detergents (80 percent); leather (100 percent); industrial cleaners (30 percent for general type, 50 percent for pullman cars, 10 percent for schools and institutions and for food); pulp and paper (100 percent); pharmaceuticals (50 percent); rubber (100 percent); dyestuffs (80 percent); germicides (6 percent); metal cleaners (80 percent); protective coatings (20 percent). Requests for chemical manufacture mixed cleaners, soap and cosmetics were denied.

Diacetone—Request for civilian uses were allocated as follows: — Brake fluid, 31,795 pounds (100 percent of requests); lacquers, thinners, etc., 51,532 pounds (40 percent except for denial of the following uses:—Bowling alleys; novelties; venetian blinds); shoe adhesives, cements and other hsoe items, 50,189 pounds (100 percent of requests for adhesives and cements and 75 percent for other shoe items); textiles, 7,607 pounds (50 percent except for denial of requests for hats); miscellaneous, 7,995 pounds (100 percent).

The diacetone allocation depends upon and reflects monthly fluctuations in the supply situation affecting acetone.

Dichlorostyrene—Allocations were made only for synthetic rubber and experimental purposes.

Diphenylamine — Allocations were granted as follows: — Dyestuffs (50 percent of requests); explosives (100 percent); paints, resins and plastics (100 percent); phenothiazine (81 percent); rubber chemicals (100 percent); screw worm control (75 percent); soap antioxidants (81 percent).

The quantity for screw worm control was allocated under paragraph (f) of order M-300, to be distributed by producers.

Emetine — Civilian allocations, for medicinal use only, amounted to 86 percent of requests.

Ethyl Acetate—Requests for protective coatings uses were allowed only for the following groups:—Group E, 660,707 pounds (100 percent of requests; Group F, 462,122 pounds (100 percent; Group G, 243,840 pounds (100 percent); Group H, 776,377 pounds (100 percent); Group 1, 144,302 pounds (100 percent). Other allocations to civilian uses included: acetic acid concentrate, 68,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); ethylaceto acetate, 562,100 pounds (100 percent); plastics, 314,795

pounds (92 percent; cements and adhesives, 280,303 pounds (80 percent); drugs and pharmaceuticals, 213,920 pounds (100 percent); denaturants, 479,143 pounds (90 percent); research, 2,555 pounds (100 percent); resins, 37,730 pounds (100 percent); operating supply, 190,000 pounds (100 percent); flood flavors, 49,240 pounds (100 percent); small order, 574,831 pounds (71 percent).

Ethyl Alcohol—The following quantities (in gallons) were allocated covering civilian and indirect military uses:—General coatings and solvents, 43,000; adhesives, 46,000; inks and duplicating fluids, 29,000; nitrocellulose and lacquers, 453,000; shellac and resins, 438,000; basic medicinal chemicals, 237,000; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 391,000; food products not elsewhere classified, 69,000; vinegar, 238,000; preservatives and cleaning, 5,000; chemical products not elsewhere classified, 853,000; acetaldehyde, 3,778,000; acetic acid, 1,340,000; ethers, 282,000; ethyl acetate, 802,000; ethyl chloride, 825,000; other ethyl esters, 238,000; ethylene dibromide, 376,000; dehydration of nitrocellulose, 327,000; plastics and synthetic resins, 731,000; mechanical processes and uses, 307,000.

Direct allocations were not made to consumer of alcohol for toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics, rubbing alcohol compounds and candy glazes. For these end uses, specific amounts were released to producers for distribution according to the provisions of paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Producers and distributors were authorized to deliver the following quantities against certified orders under the various end-use groups listed in schedule 71 of order M-300:—Group A, 979,000; Group D, 119,000; Group E, 136,000; Group G, 101,000; Group H, 249,000; and small-order exemption, 282,000.

Ethyl Cellulose—Allocations to civilian uses were as follows:—Sterilizable adhesive bandage (100 percent of requests); photo stripping solution and ceramic labeling compound (100 percent of previously established usage).

A small quantity was allocated under paragraph (f) for civilian development work.

Ethyl Ether — Civilian allocations were as follows:—Adhesives, resins, 83,250 pounds; basic medicinals, 268,270 pounds; chemical manufacture, 12,340 pounds; denaturants, 37,000 pounds; dyestuffs, 36,500 pounds; mimeograph-stencil, 96,000 pounds; pharmaceuticals, 208,827 pounds; recovery acetic acid and acetic anhydride, 36,000 pounds; plant use, 200,000 pounds; resale, 161,240 pounds; scientific, research laboratories, 23,170 pounds; shoe cleaners and polishes, 13,850 pounds; shoe and leather finishes, 15,290 pounds; small orders, 53,160 pounds.

Formaldehyde — Requests for civilian end uses were allocated as follows:—Chlorine, 140,000 pounds (100 percent of requests); citric acid, 65,000 pounds (100 percent); embalming fluid, 202,000 pounds (100 percent); explosives, 9,000 pounds (100 percent); export, 32,000 pounds (100 percent); fungicides, 25,000 pounds (100 percent); paper, 83,000 pounds (100 percent); penicillin, 78,000 pounds (100 percent); rubber chemicals, 214,000 pounds (100 percent); small-order resale, 1,321,000 pounds (100 percent); adhesives, 98,000 pounds (50 percent); disinfectants, 97,000 pounds (50 percent); drugs and phermaceuticals, 100,000 pounds (50 percent); dyes and intermediates, 550,000 pounds (50 percent); leather, 311,000 pounds (50 percent); metal treating, 11,000 pounds (50 percent); miscellaneous, 462,000 pounds (50 percent); photographic chemicals, 27,000 pounds (50 percent); protective coatings, 46,000 pounds (50 percent); research, 24,000 pounds (50 percent); textiles, 243,000 pounds (50 percent); theobromine, 20,000 pounds (50 percent).

Fumaric Acid—All requests were not in full for phthalic alkyd resins, hydroquinone and experimental uses. Maleic, fumaric, "carbic," and pentaerythritol oils and resins were allowed 42 percent of requests.

Furfural—Removed from allocation control.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—Requests were allowed in full for use in civilian gasoline.

Glycols—Civilian requests for ethyleneglycol for antifreeze were allowed in accordance with previously arranged schedules. Allocations to general textiles were restricted to 70 percent of requests. All other civilian requests were allowed in full.

Requests for triethyleneglycol for civilian uses were allowed in full.

Requests for mixed glycols for antifreeze were granted according to schedules. All other civilian requests were allowed in full.

Glycol Ethers—Civilian requests for monobutylether of ethyleneglycol for chemical manufacture were allowed on the basis of 53 percent of requests but all other requests were denied.

All civilian requests for monoethylether of diethyleneglycol were allowed in full.

Monomethylether of ethyleneglycol was allocated on the basis of 33 percent of requests for general solvent, and 31 percent for chemical manufacture.

Civilian requests for monoethylether of ethyleneglycol were allowed as follows:—General solvent (68 percent of requests); chemical manufacture (100 percent); hydraulic fluid (73 percent); metal cutting oils (70 percent).

Hexahydric Alcohols—Civilian requests for mannitol were allowed as follows:—Resins (38 percent); diabetic foods (100 percent); pharmaceuticals (100 percent). All civilian requests for technical d-sorbitol were allowed in full.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Requests were allowed in full.

Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous—Requests were allocated in full.

Hydroquinone—Technical grade hydroquinone was allowed in full for stabilizers for plastics and gasoline gum inhibitors. Other allocations of this grade were:—Polymerization control, 130,900 pounds (72 percent of requests); rubber chemicals, 103,900 pounds (86 percent); other photographic chemicals, 34,500 pounds (84 percent); dye intermediates, 20,000 pounds (91 percent).

Photographic grade hydroquinone was allocated almost exclusively for photographic development and for export. A total of 176,000 pounds was allocated for photographic purposes, or 74 percent of requests.

Ipecac — Civilian allocations, for medicinal use only, amounted to 65 percent.

Isobutyl Alcohol—Requests for civilian use were allocated as follows:—Hydraulic brake fluids, 90 percent; rayon lubricants, 90 percent; dyes and penetrants, 90 percent; miscellaneous uses, 90 percent. Requests for lacquers and thinners were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate — Requests for protective coating enduses were granted in full for groups A through I and nominal amounts were allowed for groups J and F. Mending adhesives were allocated 50 percent of requests. Other enduses were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Civilian requests for 99 percent isopropyl alcohol were denied for cosmetics, rubbing alcohol, window cleaners and groups J and K; requests were allowed on the basis of 50 percent for small orders and were granted in full for other enduses.

Civilian requests for 91 percent isopropyl alcohol were denied for group K and allowed as follows for other enduses:—Window cleaners (50 percent of requests); Group J (50 percent); cosmetics (75 percent); rubbing alcohol (nominal amounts); other uses (100 percent).

Maleic Anhydride—Allocations were as follows:—Protective coatings, group E (15 percent of requests). Group H (6 percent zinc chromate primer (50 percent); polyvinyl resins (50 percent); wetting agents (18 percent); tanning agents (33 percent); polyacrylic resins (83 percent); oil additives (100 percent); substituted oils (30 percent); adhesives (76 percent); paper sizing (50 percent); phenolic resins (20 percent); experimental (10 percent); toluene (57 percent); phthalic alkyd resins (60 percent); maleic, fumaric, "carbic" and pentaerythritol oils and resins (M-300-103) (25 percent).

Maleic, Fumaric, "Carbic" and Pentaerythritol Oils and Resins—Type A oils or resins, containing pentaerythritol, but no maleic or fumaric acid or anhydride, were allocated as follows:—Groups E to I, inclusive, were allowed in full, groups J and K, restricted to 50 percent of requests. Other oils and resins under M-300-103 were denied for civilian uses other than groups E and F, which were allowed 33 percent of requests.

Matches—Civilian allocations increased in June amounting to 325,000 cases of book matches, 50,000 cases of strike-on-box matches and 21,259,000,000 lights of the strike-anywhere type.

Metal Treating and Plating—Minimum operating requirements for aircraft manufacture, ammunition and

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1 **HIGHER DECOLORIZING POWER.** In commercial application Special Filtrol is proven to be two to three times as effective in its decolorization power. Refiners use only one-half to one-third as much Special Filtrol to obtain "good" color.

2 **"TAILOR MADE" FOR THE APPLICATION.** Because Special Filtrol is "Tailor Made" through chemical activation, it is more effective in removing color bodies in a wide range and varying qualities of oils.

3 **ABILITY TO BLEACH "OFF-QUALITY" OILS.** Poor quality oils, dark or harsh, tough waxes, low quality tallows and greases, used oils quickly yield to the activated characteristics of Special Filtrol. Refiners report that when other methods fail even the chlorophyll in crude soybean oil readily yields to Special Filtrol.

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other military uses were supplied. Less than 2,000 pounds of chromic acid were allotted for civilian uses, which were largely functional hard chrome plating needs.

Methanol—Requests for 155,200 gallons of wood distilled 95 percent-97 percent grade for denaturants were granted in full.

Requests for synthetic methanol for civilian uses were allocated as follows:—Dimethylanilin, 38,270 gallons (sufficient to complement the anilin allotment); drugs, 91,696 gallons (100 percent of requests); dyes and dye intermediates, 40,364 gallons (90 percent); extraction and solvent uses, 26,062 gallons (90 percent); photographic, 48,523 gallons (100 percent); protective coatings and wood stains, 80,261 gallons (50 percent average); others, 391,601 gallons (90 percent average).

Methylethylketone — Requests for civilian uses were allowed as follows:—Cement for attaching synthetic rubber soles (25 percent of requests); aromatic chemicals (food flavoring only (50 percent).

Methylisobutylketone — Requests were granted in full for cements and adhesives, cleaning solvents, containers and closures, corrosion resistant, denaturants, drugs, civilian lacquers, farm machinery, hospital supplies, industrial manufacturing and maintenance, new and essential truck transportation, busses, railroads, research and shoes. Bowling alley and furniture lacquers were granted 25 percent of requests. Automobile refinishing and miscellaneous lacquers were denied.

Naphthalene — Allocations were made to the following enduses:—Phthalic anhydride (100 percent of requests); betanaphthol (100 percent); other dye intermediates (76 percent); tanning agents (100 percent); wetting agents (100 percent); and agricultural insecticides (100 percent). Adjustments were made for inventories and grades of material.

Naphthenates—Allotments of naphthenates for civilian enduses were as follows: — Fungicides and mildewproofing, 16,000 pounds; emulsifiers, demulsifiers, wetting agents, 1,690 pounds; core oils, foundry molding compounds, 850 pounds; printing ink (solid) driers, 4,110 pounds; wood preservatives (antifouling), 7,488 pounds; cutting oils, spray oils, penetrants, 900 pounds; driers (paint, varnish, etc.), 16,068 pounds; extreme pressure lubricant bases, 79,498 pounds; rust preventives compounds, 77 pounds; miscellaneous, 3,220 pounds.

Natural Resins—Civilian enduses were more restricted than in previous months and material was allowed only for enduses in groups E, F and G.

Paraformaldehyde — Requests for the following enduses were granted 100 percent:—Adhesives, disinfectants, phenolic resins, protective coatings, small order resale, miscellaneous.

Penicillin — Allocations totaled 680,000,000,000 units, of which 330,000,000,000 represented allotments to civilian use.

Pentaerythritol — Civilian uses are represented by allocations of oils and resins under order M-300-103 reported under the caption Maleic, fumaric, "carbic" and pentaerythritol oils and resins.

Perchlorethylene — June allocations met all direct and indirect military requirements. No civilian requests were granted.

Peroxygen Chemicals—Requests for 100-volume for civilian uses were in general denied. Relief was granted, on appeal, only in cases of extreme hardship where failure to obtain material would result in terminating business operations. West Coast production of 25-volume is sufficient to take care of local requirements and could supply a small additional amount for shipment East if transportation and container difficulties could be solved.

Sodium perborate was denied for all civilian uses except laboratory reagents and pharmaceuticals, which were allowed on a basis of 33⅓ percent of average use in 1943. Sodium peroxide was released only for military and metallurgical uses and for reagent chemicals.

Phenol—Requests were granted as follows:—Oil additives (88 percent of requests); oil refining (95 percent); triphenyl phosphate (subject to M-300-61); other plasticizers (100 percent of requests); plastics (87 percent, subject to M-300-87); salicylates (100 percent of 1944 average); other medicinals, 141,000 pounds (80 percent of requests); chlorinated phenols (50 percent); disinfectants, insecticides, and preservatives, 307,000 pounds (70 percent); dyes and inks, 263,000 pounds (87 percent); chemical manufacturing, 555,000 pounds (66 percent); p-t-butylphenol (100 percent); p-t-amylphenol (100 percent); bis-phenol (100 percent).

Phenolic Resins — Molding powder allocations for phenolic resin molding compound were as follows:—Industrial and electrical equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment (90 percent of requests); medical and sanitation supplies and other essential civilian (50 percent); civilian wiring devices (50 percent); automotive and tractor ignition and other parts (85 percent); agricultural equipment other than tractors (80 percent); building hardware, knobs and handles for kitchen utensils and miscellaneous (25 percent).

Limited amounts of molding powder were released under paragraph (f) for closures, buttons and electric iron parts. Requests were denied for new molding powder for washing machine parts, vacuum cleaner parts, radio cabinets, medical vaporizers, alarm clock cases, photographic equipment, fishing cases and reels, inkwell bases and ash trays.

Laminating—The following civilian uses were allowed in full:—Electrical insulation parts; mechanical and structural uses; safety helmets; industrial maintenance repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads and utilities, etc.; fluorescent lamp bases; corrosion resistant parts; gears, gear blanks and sheet material. Requests were denied for table tops for canteens, hospitals, industrial and institutional cafeterias, etc.

Phosphate Plasticizers—No civilian allocations were made of diphenylmono (ortho-xenyl) phosphate or of di (ortho-xenyl) monophenyl phosphate.

Tricresyl phosphate was allocated as follows:—Food packaging, 90,000 pounds; air filters, 34,000 pounds; shoe adhesives, 5,800 pounds; synthetic shoe soles, 130,000 pounds; miscellaneous, 2,670 pounds.

Triphenyl phosphate allocations included: — Toothbrush handles, 6,625 pounds; shoe adhesives, 500 pounds; miscellaneous, 650 pounds.

Phosphorus—Requests were allocated in full for all military purposes, mining flotation, sulfa drugs, penicillin, petroleum, matches, and fire retardants.

Other requests allowed were acid leavening, 1,600,000 pounds (90 percent of requests); beverages, 146,000 pounds (75 percent); other foods, 608,000 pounds (85 percent); dentifrices, 309,000 pounds (80 percent); pharmaceuticals, 136,000 pounds (90 percent); scraps and detergents, 1,248,000 pounds (50 percent); miscellaneous uses, 578,000 pounds (50 percent).

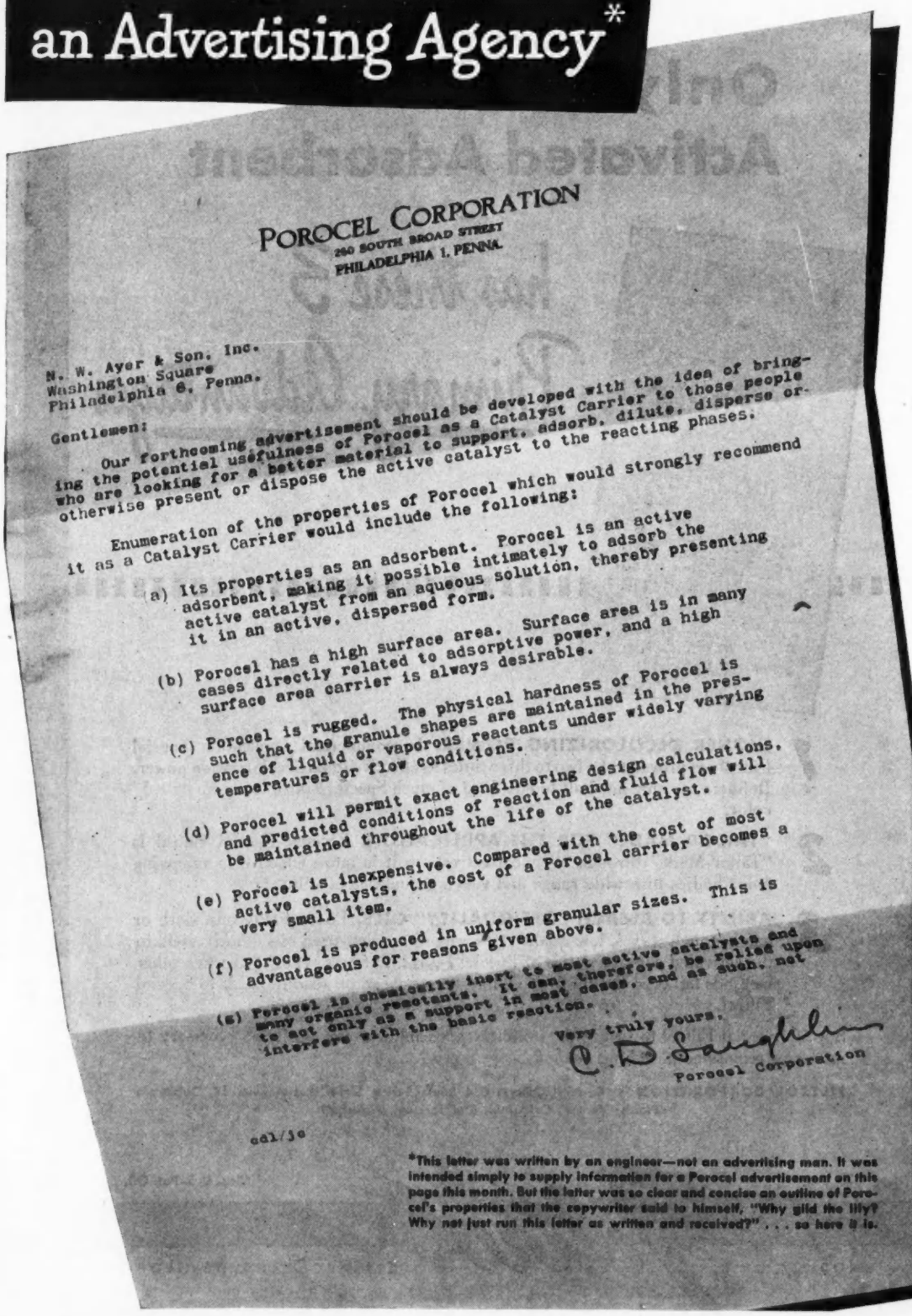
Phthalate Plasticizers—Civilian requests were denied on the following: — Dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, dimethoxyethyl phthalate, ethylphthalyl ethylglycollate, diethoxyethyl phthalate, castor oil phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate, dicarbitol phthalate.

The following civilian amounts were allowed: — Butylphthalyl butylglycollate 3,000 pounds for food packaging; methylphthalyl ethylglycollate, 750 pounds for experimental; 2,200 pounds for food packaging; 550 pounds for miscellaneous; dibutoxyethyl phthalate, 500 pounds for experimental; diethyl phthalate, 8,700 pounds for denaturants, and perfume bases for soaps; dimethyl phthalate, 400 pounds for pharmaceuticals; 1,238 pounds for experimental; dioctyl phthalate, 6,740 pounds for experimental.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Because of the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride only 541,974 pounds of alkyd resins were allocated for the most essential civilian uses. Coatings made from these resins were limited to 20 percent phthalic anhydride content execpt for the following enduses where phthalic anhydride content of 40 percent was permitted:—Varnish for electrical insulation or impregnation where dielectric characteristics are required; interior can or closure coatings; and certain electrical equipment coatings.

The end uses listed below were allowed in full except for end uses 0353, 0358, 0362, 0551 and 0553, WPB-I-217 Primary Products and End Use List, which were allowed only to the extent of 66⅔ percent of requests; aircraft, 1,077 pounds; new locomotives, buses, streetcars, subway cars, trucks and trailers, 232,297 pounds; new electrical equipment coatings, 7,778 pounds; new agricultural equipment coatings, 172,824 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 1,057 pounds; new refrigerators and coolers, 52,801

a Letter to an Advertising Agency*



POROCEL CORPORATION
250 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 1, PENNA.

N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.
Washington Square
Philadelphia 6, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Our forthcoming advertisement should be developed with the idea of bringing the potential usefulness of Porocel as a Catalyst Carrier to those people who are looking for a better material to support, adsorb, dilute, disperse or otherwise present or dispose the active catalyst to the reacting phases.

Enumeration of the properties of Porocel which would strongly recommend it as a Catalyst Carrier would include the following:

(a) Its properties as an adsorbent. Porocel is an active adsorbent, making it possible intimately to adsorb the active catalyst from an aqueous solution, thereby presenting it in an active, dispersed form.

(b) Porocel has a high surface area. Surface area is in many cases directly related to adsorptive power, and a high surface area carrier is always desirable.

(c) Porocel is rugged. The physical hardness of Porocel is such that the granule shapes are maintained in the presence of liquid or vaporous reactants under widely varying temperatures or flow conditions.

(d) Porocel will permit exact engineering design calculations, and predicted conditions of reaction and fluid flow will be maintained throughout the life of the catalyst.

(e) Porocel is inexpensive. Compared with the cost of most active catalysts, the cost of a Porocel carrier becomes a very small item.

(f) Porocel is produced in uniform granular sizes. This is advantageous for reasons given above.

(g) Porocel is chemically inert to most active catalysts and many organic reactants. It can, therefore, be relied upon to act only as a support in most cases, and as such, not interfere with the basic reaction.

Very truly yours,
C. D. Laughlin
Porocel Corporation

cdl/jc

*This letter was written by an engineer—not an advertising man. It was intended simply to supply information for a Porocel advertisement on this page this month. But the letter was so clear and concise an outline of Porocel's properties that the copywriter said to himself, "Why gild the lily? Why not just run this letter as written and received?" . . . so here it is.

pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 74.113 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Total requests amounted to 14,173,695 pounds. Allocations followed the pattern:—Alkyd resins (73 percent of requests); miscellaneous resins (100 percent); esters (74 percent); dyes (97 percent); chemical intermediates (28 percent); oil demulsifying agents (100 percent); foods and drugs (98 percent); rubber (80 percent); explosives (100 percent).

Pigments—Allotments were consistent with requirements of order M-370 except that the amount of bichromate available for quota orders was considerably curtailed.

Pine Oil—Requests for mining purposes were allowed in full where warranted by past consumption. Approximately 40 percent of the production (29 percent of requests) was made available for civilian use under paragraphs (f) and (g) of order M-300.

Pinetar—An easing in the supply situation made it possible to allocate in full to all end uses. This was made possible through an increase in production which will probably not be continued in future months.

Polydichlorostyrene—There were no allocations to civilian uses.

Polyethylene—A small amount was allocated for industrial and experimental work.

Polystyrene—No specific allocations were made to civilian enduses but 500,000 pounds of prime polystyrene were released for miscellaneous civilian uses under paragraphs (f) and (g) of order M-300.

Potassium Carbonate—All military and civilian uses were allocated in full. It was only possible to allocate about 40 percent of the total amount of potassium carbonate requested for export and lend-lease.

Protective Coatings — "A" resins were allowed in general for a few essential uses such as food containers and electrical insulation. Requests for protective coating phenolic resins were granted as follows under groups E to I inclusive:—Group E, 112,788 pounds (82 percent of requests); Group F, 350,960 pounds (79 percent); Group G, 97,167 pounds (84 percent); Group H, 9,573 pounds (77 percent); Group I, 51,650 pounds (95 percent).

Restrictions on the rosin contained in most protective coating "B" resins have resulted in greatly reduced requests for resins of this type. Consequently, 400,000 pounds of such resins (40 percent of requests) were allocated under paragraph (f) of order M-300 for groups J and K.

There will be no interim allocations made during the month of June except for extremely urgent military uses. Military assistance will be required for these requests.

Pyrethrum—Material for agricultural purposes was distributed in conjunction with the War Food Administration on the basis of insect infestations, for uses previously approved. Material for other civilian uses was made available to pest control operators where most toxic substances constituted a health hazard. The grades of material thus made available were, however, not suitable for military use.

Pyridin—Requests were allowed virtually in full for sulfa drugs, other medicinals, vitamins, stabilizers, dyestuffs, disinfectants, rubber chemicals, water repellents, and reagents.

Rotenone—Material is distributed in conjunction with War Food Administration, for agricultural use only.

Silica Gel—All requirements submitted for the initial allocation were met.

Sodium Metal—It was possible to allocate slightly greater quantities to a number of uses that have been curtailed for some time. Indigo dye manufacturers received 70-75 percent of the amount requested, sodium peroxide received about 130 percent more than in previous months and sodium cyanide requirements were allocated in full. Other miscellaneous uses such as civilian, pharmaceuticals and menthol manufacturing received virtually 100 percent of the amount requested.

Furthermore, it was possible to increase slightly consumer inventories in a number of cases.

Sodium Nitrate—Requests for agriculture were allowed in full. A very considerable tonnage which has been allocated will not be available until the latter part of the month. This may be too late for some sections, depending on weather conditions. Since industrial requirements of Arcadian sodium nitrate exceeded supplies for June, it was necessary to deny requests for glass. Ordnance byproducts material was allocated instead.

Sodium Phosphates—May and June allocations were reported in May.

Specialties—Requests for the following specialty uses were granted in full: — Abrasives, 926,000 pounds; bonded asbestos, 558,000 pounds; electrical, 145,000 pounds; adhesives, 297,000 pounds; paper, leather and cloth coating, 118,000 pounds; general heat insulation, 133,000 pounds; resin for use with rubber, synthetic rubber, etc., 5,000 pounds; jigs, dies and fixtures, 50,000 pounds; oil-well equipment 1,000 pounds; toilet seats, 9,000 pounds; business machine parts, 11,000 pounds. Cast phenolic in the amount of 121,900 pounds was released for miscellaneous civilian uses under paragraphs (f) and (g) of order M-300.

Sulphuric Acid—With few exceptions, which were due to area shortages, all requirements were met in full.

Tanning—Sufficient material was allotted to keep industry at a rate sufficient to meet military and civilian leather program. Careful adjustments of individual inventories were made.

Textiles — Military requirements were met in full. Coincident with heavy increases in military products, civilian requests have declined sharply. Approximately 70 percent of requirements for the heavily curtailed civilian textile program were met.

Theobromine—Requests for this material, which is used for medicinal purposes only, were granted in line with established requirements.

Toluene—Initial June allocations were:—Miscellaneous protective coatings, 73,147 gallons (40 percent of requests); ammunition coatings, 598 gallons (5 percent); container coatings, 11,956 gallons (67 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 151,038 gallons (88 percent); solvents, 39,274 gallons (83 percent); neoprene solvents, 37,710 gallons (86 percent); food preservatives, 29 gallons (100 percent); adhesives, 51.334 gallons (92 percent); medicinals, 26,112 gallons (93 percent); laboratory and research, 4,893 gallons (100 percent); cleaning, 108 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous chemicals, 168,094 gallons (93 percent).

Trichlorethylene — Allocations were for direct and indirect military requirements. No material was allocated for civilian uses.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins—Protective coatings:—Military orders placed with one producer made it necessary to restrict allotments of material from that producer to 50 percent of requests for groups E through I, inclusive. Material produced elsewhere was released on the basis of 100 percent of requests for the same groups. Requests for groups J and K were denied with the exception of 10,000 pounds of resin allowed for a special textile printing application. Total allocations by groups are as follows:—Group E, 186,976 pounds (73 percent of requests); Group F, 44,625 pounds (66 percent); Group G, 36,614 pounds (65 percent); Group H, 34,383 pounds (63 percent); Group I, 139,314 pounds (71 percent); Group K, 10,000 pounds (3 percent).

Molding Powders:—All civilian requests were handled under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Urea resin adhesives:—Allocations amounting to 6,185,000 pounds were made as follows:—Wet strength paper (100 percent of requests); textiles (100 percent of base period); laminates (100 percent of requests); specialties (100 percent of requests); woodworking (75 percent of base period for civilian uses, 100 percent of requests for military). All requests up to 5,000 pounds were granted in full.

Vinyl Polymers—With the exception of Vyns and rigid sheeting, all polyvinyl chlorideacetate copolymers were made available for enduses other than military under paragraph (f) of order M-300.

Polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl butyral were allocated 100 percent for indicated military enduses.

Vitamin A—Civilian requests were granted:—Medicinals, 4021.5 billion U.S.P.-XII units (71.2 percent of requests); food fortification, 190.3 billion U.S.P.-XII units (83.4 percent); oleomargarin, 671.1 billion U.S.P.-XII units (100 percent); feeding oils, 2511.3 billion U.S.P.-XII units (85.9 percent).

Xylol — Initial June allocations were:—Protective coatings, 1,558,895 gallons (73 percent of requests); blends controlled by M-150, 584,735 gallons (40 percent); cleaning, 53,816 gallons (80 percent); dyes and dye intermediates, 20,563 gallons (82 percent); adhesives and cements, 30,747 gallons (71 percent); printing ink, 32,535 gallons (52 percent); laboratory and research, 4,783 gallons (100 percent); miscellaneous, 98,156 gallons (69 percent).

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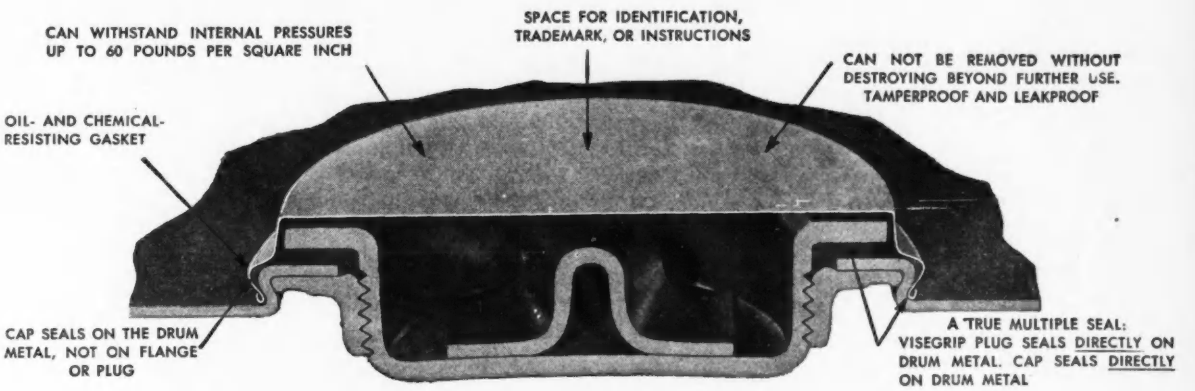
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Jobs and Peace

Military training, say those who know little about it, makes a people aggressively warlike. A strong, honest denial was thrown in their faces by General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower when, responding to New York's welcome last week, he declared that jobs for men and peace in the world are humanity's imperative need. Cosmic cooperation to meet that need has become most urgent now that the globe has shrunk with the airplane's speed, and national boundaries have disappeared with its ranging.

General Eisenhower would have the United States strong—"Weakness cannot cooperate with anything," he said. He would have this nation also considerate and tolerant, idealistic and practical. The United States cannot be isolationistic politically, socially, or commercially. But, it can less afford to be secondary in any of these three economic respects.

Jobs and peace are easy to talk about—the words are small and simple—but they will not come with ease as they need be distributed throughout the world. In their seeking and in their providing, the two must be coordinated. There must be no jeopardizing of peace to provide jobs—or pay through any other channels. There must be no denying of equitable recognition of rights to jobs under the pretense of maintaining peace. But, that recognition must be equitable—not equal—and it must keep ever in mind the inescapable ethic truth that he who seeks equity must do equity.

Before jobs and peace can permanently come to the world as its needs dictate, justice must be done in the matter of jobs and talents misused toward world destruction. The jobs that are given and the peace that is given to each people must be measured to their deserts no less than to their ability. The idea of equality must give way to equity, and with it will pass the idea of superiority; for equity is a horizontal, not a vertical relation.

"You must find the war criminals," said General Eisenhower; "and all must be punished." Beyond urging destruction of the German general staff, he did not expatiate on the term, "all." Doubtless he included the heads of the Nazi regime and perhaps those lesser militarists who conceived and carried out the horrible schemes of wholesale human destruction in detention camps. But, is there any less guilt, any less threat to future peace, among German civilians who lynched shot-down pilots, those who even now waylay and murder individual soldiers, and those who, having learned that the Russians are not a similar sort of sadistic subhuman, have resumed underground warring upon the Western allies to whom they had crept with lies upon their lips to beg protection against the "barbarians" from the East?

Naturally, General Eisenhower does not speak all that he thinks. His actions have indicated that he recognizes the task to be done and the manner of its efficient and effective doing, in the assurance of the jobs and the peace which the world so sorely needs now and on which its future will constantly depend. His abilities spread far beyond the sphere of the classical soldier, and for that reason and because of the value of his experiences in connection with the world's problems of tomorrow, it is respectfully suggested to President Harry S. Truman that he exert his every endeavor to enlist Dwight David Eisenhower as his cabinet chief, not for war, but for state.

—O-P-D—

Shortcomings in Supply

The postwar attitude of buyers toward suppliers who, under the stress of war's exigencies, have been unable to meet the desires and demands of the former, poses one of the most perplexing problems of reconversion. This problem is discussed by a correspondent in OPD Forum (see page 4) this week.

The Forum commenter does not exaggerate the potential harmfulness of the recriminations which easily may come out of the commercial dissatisfactions of wartime relations. He wisely advises that the matter be given adequate cooperative consideration; that understanding and tolerance he brought to bear fully upon the concomitant discussions.

At one point, it is probable, the comment in the Forum will meet strongly differing views. That is with reference to the policy of censoring field reports of customer dissatisfactions. These things are facts, and in the postwar reconstruction of its affairs, internal as well as external, business is going to need nothing more imperatively than it will need courage to recognize facts and to face them. A head-in-the-sand policy with respect to realities, no matter how ominous they may be, will do much to wreck the relationships on which business must so extensively depend for continuation of its existence as private enterprise.

It is easy to understand the fear that employee morale will be harmed, perhaps demoralized by external derogation of employer policies. It is, in fact, too much to expect even every member of management personnel to regard every knock at the organization as a boost. That sort of dodging of facts is no better than the sort which arises from fears. But, the proper internal relations of every business enterprise, as is true also of its relations in its commercial field, are those which meet whatever comes and dispose of it convincingly by a courageous recognition of facts and a truthful explanation of their existence and an honest admission of error, where error there has been.

The derogations which will arise, have already arisen, from dissatisfactions with the commercial services of wartime are naturally human. They are to be expected; they cannot be evaded. However, common sense and honest dealing on both sides can go a long way toward precluding harmful consequences of this letting off of steam. The relating of philosophies, programs, and experiences in this connection will be broadly beneficial in easing business fears and calming business nerves. The OPD Forum is offered freely for the dissemination of views and plans to that end.

—O-P-D—

For a New Labor Law

There is wisdom in the introducing by three senators of a bill for a new Federal law on the relations of employer and employee. As one of the sponsors says:—

> The makings for a knockdown, dragout fight to the finish between management and organized labor are at hand, and there will be plenty of incidents in the layoffs and rehirings of the reconversion process when the tinder can flame into violent controversy.

The bill attempts to clarify and strengthen existing law and to improve it equitably. In some respects, although sighted from the standpoint of public interest, it appears to be poorly aimed. This is especially true with respect to its purpose to create several new bureaus. The bill is cosponsored by the Committee to Promote Industrial Peace. But, the advice of one of its senatorial sponsors, "to find time . . . to read it carefully and if possible discuss it with both management and labor," is good for businessmen.

—O-P-D—

Hindering War Efforts

The government's straw-man "acrylic trust" was knocked down and out by a jury in the Federal court in Newark, N. J., June 20. The jury could find no guilt on the part of the two corporations and their major officers under the charge that they had conspired among themselves and with the German IG to keep acrylic resins and plastics scarce and high-priced. Much good time has been wasted on both sides, and even the acquitted corporations are losers through the inexplicable persistence of some members of the Department of Justice personnel in throwing antitrust law monkeywrenches into the industrial machinery of war.

The corporations dragged into the acrylic suit have contributed in no small measure to the victorious superiority of the airforces of the United States. They made their contributions while they were being smeared in publicity on the suit and their officials were compelled to devote much of their time to a government "job" which had nothing constructive to do with the war.

Of course there will be no public apology on the part of the "eager-beaver" prosecutors for their misguided interference with the war efforts of the nation. If those zealots must charge windmills, cannot they somehow be prevailed upon to wait until the mills have no longer need to grind for war?

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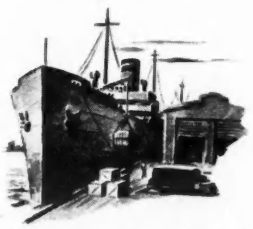

The redeployment of armies is heavily taxing east-to-west shipping facilities. Yet trans-Atlantic cargo space remains in demand from America to Europe. One reason is the urgently needed rehabilitation of liberated areas.

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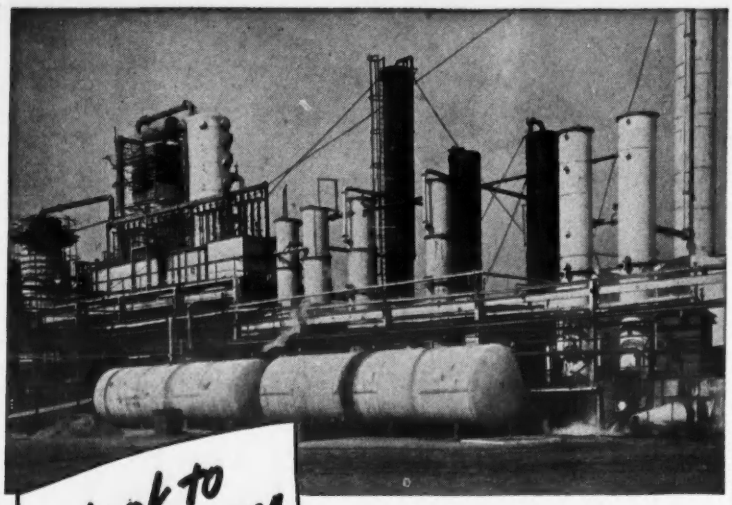

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Heavy Chemicals

Status of the heavy chemical supply has not varied greatly during the past month. A few bright spots were uncovered in specialties but there was no drastic change from the former tight position. Lifting of controls from the anhydrous grade of hydrofluoric acid gave evidence of a better supply condition. Sulphuric acid along the Eastern seaboard was also in better shape. Some acetic anhydride was substituted for acetic acid to keep the market in balance, but there was no improvement in naphthenic or oxalic acid inventories. Nylon factories have taken practically the entire production of adipic acid.

Bulk soda ash moved out faster but container ash and caustic soda were just about as short at the close as at the beginning of the month. Refrigeration demand has kept methyl-chloride inventories low. Carbon bisulphide has found heavy consumption in the rayon mills, leaving supplies short and some producers have refused to take on new business. Ferric chloride experienced a normal demand for the sewage grade. There seemed to be nothing wrong with the supply of sulphur chloride. Producers have not caught up with scheduled requirements of chlorate of soda, where the demand for weed-killer has been extensive. Unchanged prices of muriate of potash for 1945-46 should not disturb the even trend of potash chemicals. Increased production of antimony oxide as expected to relieve the tight position of that market early next month. Calcium chloride is tagged for a long spell of stringency. Consumers of barium chemicals seemed to have their month's requirements covered in full. Prices of building chemical and industrial lime have been advanced 75c. per net ton in some of the Mid-Western states.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.5 in the week ended June 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 92.8 in the previous week and 91.5 percent a year ago.

Carbon Bisulphide—Steady shipments reported for use in the manufacture of rayon. Output sold heavily ahead with some producers not in a position to accept new business.

Copper—Purchase of copper raw materials up to a 30-day inventory supply without WPB authorization is now permitted by one of several changes affecting the distribution of copper raw materials. This was done by amending direction 2 to copper order M-9. Considered no longer necessary by WPB, are direction 1, which placed certain restrictions on the acceptance of delivery of scrap by scrap dealers; direction 3, pertaining to copper-clad and copper-base alloy-clad steel scrap, and direction 4, which restricted the use of fired cartridge cases.

Feldspar—A geologic map and sections of the Colony feldspar deposit at Alstead, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, have been released by the Geological Survey. The deposit, contained in large pegmatite body, is mined for potash feldspar. Copies of the geologic map and sections may be obtained by persons directly interested in the deposit upon application to the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Ferric Chloride—Demand for the different grades of this chemical has assumed normal dimensions. The grade for sewage treatment has been fully up to the seasonal average. The tight position of basic materials has aggravated production at intervals but the supply situation has been able to meet requirements on a fairly prompt basis.

Lime—California shipped 734,425 net tons of industrial limestone valued at $1,714,414 durng 1944, according to the State Division of Mines. This total compared with 495,262 tons valued at $1,378,647 in 1943. The output of dolomite was 217,018 tons valued at $619,425. This was the largest on record in the State. The output in 1943 was 331,251 tons valued at $472,756. Most of the dolomite produced last year was burnt to lime, this being used in the production of magnesia from sea water to be used in the reduction of magnesium metal and in magnesium refractories.

An increase of 75 cents per net ton in the f.o.b. plant ceiling prices for all building, chemical, and industrial lime, except agricultural lime, produced in Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Western half of Missouri has been announced by OPA. The increase became effective June 21, 1945, and is designed to compensate lime manufacturing plants for rises in production costs, particularly fuel and labor costs, which have occurred since March, 1942.

Magnesium Chloride—Venezuela has reduced the import duty on this material. The present government policy as to lower import duties on noncompetitive import goods.

Phosphorus—Shipments for military use have continued to cutback the supply for civilians but essential requirements have been taken care of in full. Civilian uses this month included 1,600,000 pounds allocated for acid leavening, compared with 1,660,000 pounds in May. Soaps and detergents received 1,248,000 pounds against 1,387,000 pounds last month. Foods were allowed 608,000 pounds, compared with 618,000 pounds in May.

Potash Carbonate—Production has been sufficient to meet essential wants of domestic consumers during the month but there was only enough left over to meet about 40 percent of lend-lease requirements.

Potash Caustic—Some improvement could be noted in the shipping position of liquid. Dry forms were short, primarily due to lend-lease shipments.

Salt—War Food Administration purchased on May 29 a total of 110 tons of kiln dried stock salt at $17.30 a ton, f.o.b. Newark, California.

Salt Cake—A Canadian company will undertake development of the mineral salts of Lake Chaplin, Saskatchewan, according to foreign advices. The lake is estimated to contain 15,000,000 tons of soda sulphate.

Soda Ash—Both grades of bulk ash seemed to be moving out close to schedule although continued heavy demand for the dense variety has pinched production in some quarters. The inability to secure sufficient manpower has been responsible for the delay in getting material in paper bags shipped on time. No excess stocks were reported in any direction.

Soda, Caustic—Reported as tight last week as at the beginning of the month. The liquid grade held the most favorable shipping position but this variety was reported short also in some first-hand quarters. The dry forms were definitely short with demand considerably in excess of available stocks.

Soda Chlorate—Supply position has remained tight all month with producers behind scheduled requirements. Combined inquiries for weed-killing purposes have been of sizable dimensions.

Acids

Acetic—War Food Administration purchased 297,920 pounds, costing $32,533 for lend-lease during May. This was the first lend-lease purchase recorded so far this year.

Adipic—Nearly all the month's production was channeled to the nylon industry. WPB allocated 20,750 pounds for other purposes, compared with 20,700 pounds in May.

Hydrofluoric—Removal of government controls on the anhydrous grade of this acid took place June 15. All requirements have been met since

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

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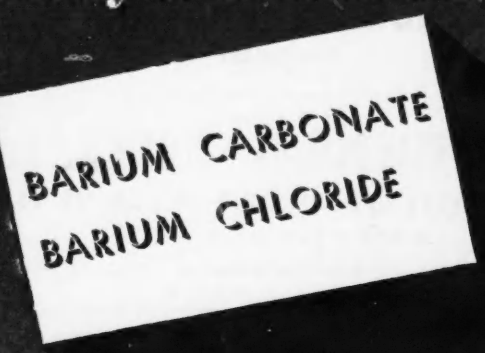

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1900 GRANT BUILDING

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PITTSBURGH (19,) PENNSYLVANIA

January. New capacity is expected soon and it looks as though production will exceed specified requirements by a safe margin.

Oxalic—Orders for delivery within 60 days are about the best that can be done on carlot business. A heavy miscellaneous inquiry was reported, mostly civilian, with buyers forced to accept future shipments in view of the shortage of material for immediate or prompt delivery.

Sulphuric—Supply situation in this section was reported better than at the beginning of the month. Some distant areas were reported short of available stocks but the general trend was toward improvement. The military demand continued heavy. A sulphuric acid plant in Florence, Italy, has resumed operations with a daily output of 16 tons. Before the war the output was 20,000 tons annually.

Baltimore, June 22.—Requirements of the government are still quite large, though a gradual curtailment of these needs is anticipated, with the narrowing of military operations. It is supposed that as these needs drop, more acid will become available for civilian purposes and among them for the industries and agricultural uses, which should cause a gradual shifting of the balance toward more competition and an increasingly definite price measure, unless it is to be assumed that the government will continue to control the market. What the future trend will be, is of course, to be determined.

OPD Forum

—Continued from page 4

to give us a "break." Obviously, this so-called "break" was attributable solely to their inability to get all of the material they wanted from their regular supplier. With our hands full trying to take care of our own faithful customers (after satisfying the government), we couldn't possibly avail ourselves of these hollow "opportunities."

We feel so strongly on the subject that we are instructing our contact men in a staff bulletin never to pass along in their reports any statements made by a customer or prospect on our wartime shortcomings. The effect of such derogatory remarks on our entire staff is of great concern to us. And these statements on the part of unthinking buyers will be made in many cases to veterans who saw active service in this war and who will compose a substantial proportion of the sales and service staffs of the future.

We recognize the power of the printed word, particularly the editorial pages. We feel that, if enough appreciate the seriousness of what is likely to be faced in this direction and will support a concerted effort to discredit it, all industry will benefit and the return to normal operations will be facilitated. Accordingly, we hope that you will give it editorial support in your publication. For our part, we will do all we can to circulate reprints of such editorials just as widely as practicable.

New York, June 14, 1945. "Manufacturer."

CMP Changes

—Continued from page 5

sued. Generally, the initial third quarter allotments to all manufacturers will be enough to provide minimum essential production for the third quarter. Therefore, WPB will not give additional allotments unless the need for them to fill additional military orders were not expected, or to adjust errors in applications or authorizations, or unless an applicable order states that a change has been made in production quotas. Some advance quarter allotments are also being made. These probably will be changed later as accurate knowledge of supply and demand permits the determination of CMP policy for future quarters.

Authorized Output Under CMP

The third quarter CMP allotments may, in some instances, show that a specific production schedule in dollars or units for the third quarter has been entered in Section I of the authorization form, even though one was not previously assigned. If such a production schedule has been assigned to the allotments and preferance ratings cannot be used to get production materials for production in excess of the amount specifically authorized. (CMP Regulation 1, as amended May 10, 1945, and CMP Regulation 3, as amended May 14, 1945).

Excess Production

Unless there is a WPB order or regulation still in effect that restricts production of a product, it can be made in any quantity in excess of a specific authorized production schedule, if the producer gets all of the materials needed for the excess production without using preference ratings or allotments. (Paragraph (o) (4) of CMP Regulation 1, as amended May 10, 1945).

Manpower Requirements

It is no longer required to file a Form WPB-3820 with a CMP-4B application if the plant is located in a Group 3, Group 4, or unclassified labor area, or if the total number of production workers in the plant (regardless of labor area) will not exceed 100 if the application is approved. (This is true regardless of instructions on Form CMP-4B to the contrary).

Inventory Limitations

If the operator expects to start or resume civilian production at any time, he may receive now the minimum amount of controlled materials that he expects to need during the first 30 days of such production, provided no allotment symbol or other priorities assistance is used to get this material. (Paragraph (c) (6) of CMP Regulation 2, as amended May 10, 1945). A similar provision in Paragraph 944.14 of Priorities Regulation 1 (as amended May 9, 1945) permits the receipt of materials other than controlled materials.

General

It is WPB's policy that as much production as possible should be carried on without priorities assistance. You can assist in this policy and help the WPB in removing its controls by promptly canceling ratings and allotments and returning unneeded allotments, as is required by Priorities Regulation 1 and CMP Regulation 1. In this way WPB can determine more quickly how much material will be freed for civilian production.

Bichromate Plant to Be Built in Louisiana

The War Production Board has awarded to Mutual Chemical Company of America a project for building a new bichromate of soda plant at Lake Charles, La. The plant is being built and will be operated by Mutual Chemical for account of Defense Plant Corporation and should be in production the early part of 1946.

Du Pont Again Wins National Safety Award

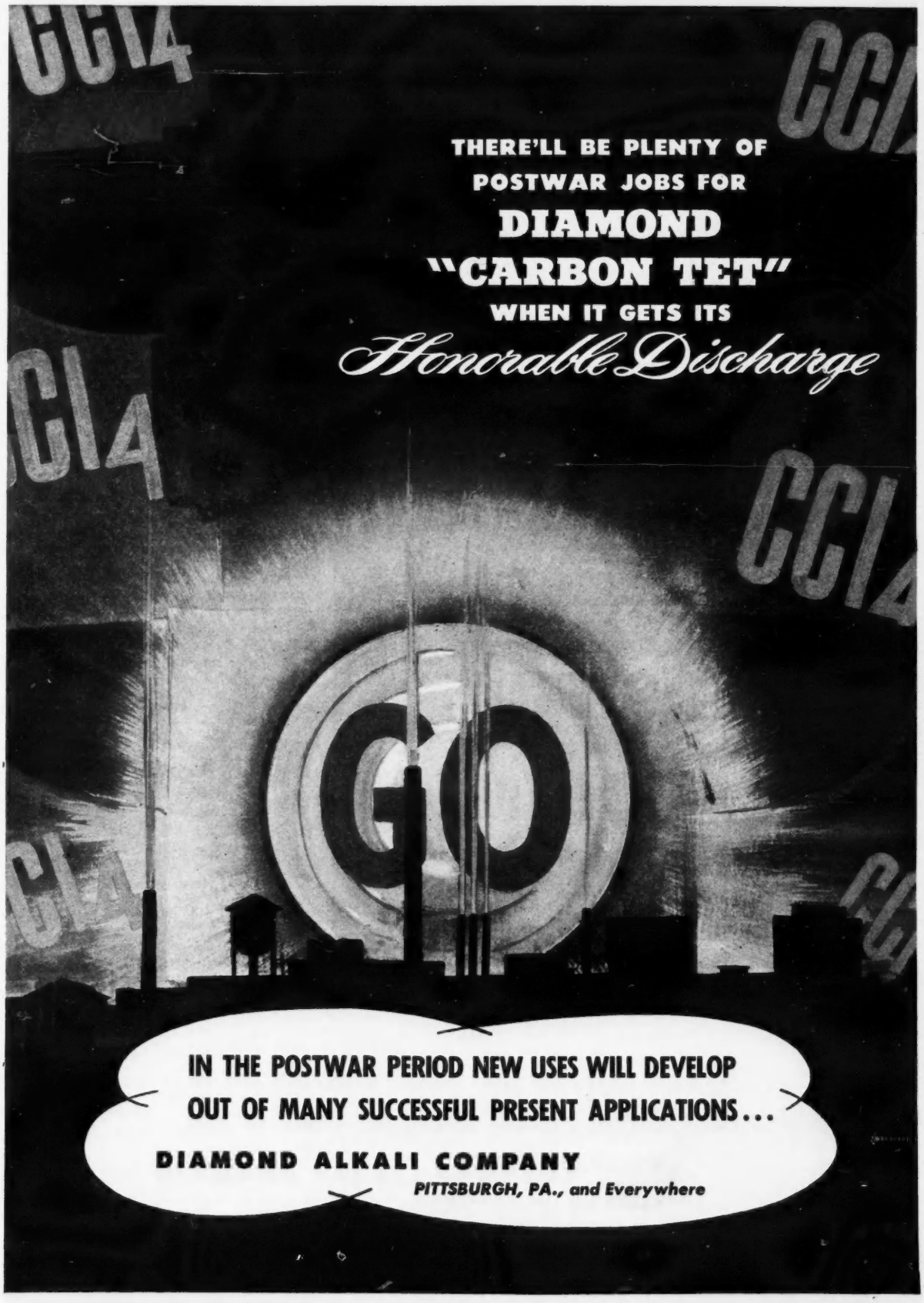
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has received the National Safety Council's "distinguished service to safety award." This marks the third successive year the company has received the award.

U.S. Revenue Returns Reported for April

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for April, 1945, compared with April, 1944, were as follows:—

	April 1945	April 1944
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$480,569.96	$530,427.29
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	93,473,051.64	61,164,641.88
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	19,069,900.73	42,727,488.76
Gasoline	29,474,531.59	15,953,485.28
Lubricating oils	7,468,777.47	3,496,379.91
Narcotics, including special taxes	52,868.96	44,800.50
Oleomargarin special taxes	369,149.34	243,938.76
Totals	$3,031,134,816.00	$3,330,663,448.00

Chemical Associates of America, Inc., New York, has been formed with a capital of 100 share no par value, 90 shares subscribed. Subscrirers are George E. Reynolds, Robert C. O'Grady, M. A. Girton, 420 Lexington avenue.



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Chemical Workers Earnings Decline

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight decrease in April, 1945, as compared with March, 1945. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Average Earnings—Weekly		
	April	March	Feb.
Chemical and allied products	$44.74	$44.78	$44.27
Ammunition	45.12	45.51	44.96
Chemicals	53.83	53.78	53.63
Cottonseed oil	28.88	28.45	28.64
Crude petroleum production	53.89	54.31	54.93
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	35.89	36.44	36.48
Explosives, safety fuses	47.18	47.63	46.41
Fertilizers	33.07	32.79	31.12
Paints and varnishes	47.91	47.51	47.29
Petroleum refining	61.26	59.43	59.14
Rayon, allied products	40.19	39.18	38.72
Soaps	48.46	49.44	49.11

Plant Food Council

Continued from page 3

stated in the articles of incorporation as follows:—

1. To promote better relations between the plantfood industry, the public, and the agencies of both the national and State governments.

2. To do all things that may be desirable to foster the lawful interests of the plantfood industry and of those related to it in common business interests, provided that no object or purpose of the corporation shall be inconsistent with the public interest.

3. To be a means of informing the members of the plantfood industry, the farmers, and others concerning the overall plantfood needs of agriculture as developed through experimental and other methods by the land-grant colleges and other schools of agriculture, the United States and State departments of agriculture, and the farmers themselves; so that members of such industry may develop and operate their facilities to the best advantage of agriculture.

4. To cooperate with Federal and State authorities, particularly State departments of agriculture, colleges of agriculture, and experiment stations, in conducting experiments, studies, and surveys for the better utilization of plantfood.

The letter points to the "unwarranted attacks upon our industry, based upon inaccurate information," and says that it would "seem to indicate that we who are engaged in this important field of private endeavor have failed to convince the public of the fact that our industry has done a good job." It says that these attacks would also seem to indicate that "we have failed to build the measure of goodwill to which the industry is entitled," when as a matter of fact the industry "has done a magnificent job, both before and during the war" and "is entitled to be proud of its accomplishments."

Genesis of Organization

The letter continues:—

Notwithstanding, the industry is in fact faced with a grave situation. In our opinion, this should be a matter of genuine concern to everyone engaged in it. This feeling of genuine concern caused representatives of a small group in the industry to meet at Richmond several weeks ago to discuss what could be done to improve this situation. This group was composed of A. L. Ivey, C. F. Burroughs, J. E. Sanford, O. F. Smith, J. A. Woods, H. M. Albright, and G. E. Petitt. The consensus among this group was that there should be an organized effort to devote itself principally to the development of better relations between the plantfood industry, the public, and the agencies of government. It was the further view of those present that this effort should be participated in not only by manufacturers of mixed fertilizer, but also by all groups to whom this letter is addressed.

Much consideration was given to whether or not there was at present in existence an association, an institution, or an organization of the kind which could best fill the need and do the job. After much deliberation it seemed to be the consensus that there would be definite advantages in setting up a new organization and attempting to bring into it all of the interests listed.

It was decided that a second meeting should be held with a larger group, and as a result representatives of about fourteen companies, including cooperatives, met in New York about two weeks later. The discussions at that time centered around advantages and disadvantages of alternative courses, but finally crystallized on the idea that the objectives could be best obtained with an organization which would start entirely new and with specific and fresh objectives. The outcome has been the organization of the American Plant Food Council, Inc., nonstock and nonprofit, incorporated, under the laws of the State of Delaware. The incorporators are the seven men who first met in Richmond.

The letter concludes by stating the feelings of the council that the job to be done requires the united efforts of the entire industry and urges members of the industry to join the organization. It states that a membership meeting will be called not later than the third week in July; that the members then will elect a board of directors who will fix a budget and decide definitely the rate of dues. The by-laws proposed provide that annual dues are not to be in excess of one-tenth of one percent of net sales (gross sales, less freight and discounts) of all plantfoods sold by members during their preceding year, but with a minimum of $100.

Witco Chief Chemist

Dr. Edward F. Wagner has been named chief chemist for the Witco Chemical Company, New York. Dr. Wagner, formerly associated with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio as a process development engineer, will be engaged chiefly in directing product development work for the company. He is a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Paint Exposure Test Report Is Issued

The scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has issued circular No. 708, titled "Paint Tests in Asbestos Cement Siding," a report on four years' exposure.

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Penicillin Authorized

—Continued from page 4

the new products will be available to consumers over the counter will depend on the product itself, but the policy of FDA is to require sales under adequate directions where this is desirable.

The amount of penicillin available for oral use will be that remaining after military requirements and civilian and export parenteral needs are fulfilled. While no figures are available, WPB said that the amount would be "considerable." The producers have promised WPB to maintain a sufficient supply of penicillin for parenteral medication to meet all demands.

According to WPB, approximately 850,000,000,000 units of penicillin, equivalent to 8,850,00 vials of 100,000 units of the drug, have been released by FPB since March 15, through normal channels for civilian distribution. Approximately 220,000,000,000 units a month are currently being used for civilian human and veterinary parenteral medication, it was stated.

As reported to the committee, penicillin production in 1945 has been as follows:—

	Units
January	394,000,000,000
February	405,000,000,000
March	460,000,000,000
April	510,000,000,000
May	615,000,000,000
June (estimated)	650,000,000,000

Representatives of the Foreign Economic Administration discussed at the advisory meeting the progress made in the distribution of penicillin in other countries. As supplies have increased domestically, more penicillin has been shared with other American republics and other nations. They pointed out that 135,000,000,000 units were approved by FEA for export in June, which is more than four times the amount exported by United States producers in April. In line with increased supplies, penicillin export procedures have recently been liberalized, they said.

Stauffer to Operate Nevada Chlorine-Caustic Plant

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has taken over the operations of the chlorine-caustic soda plant which is part of Basic Magnesium, Inc., at Las Vegas, Nevada. It was built in conjunction with the magnesium plant in order to supply it with chlorine.

With the closing down of the magnesium metal manufacturing unit at Las Vegas, the chlorine will continue to be manufactured by Stauffer and shipped to various industries throughout the country, principally to the East, for war industries.. The caustic soda will be available to consuming industries on the West Coast, as Las Vegas is but 300 miles from Los Angeles.

Hercules Interplant Pistol Competition Lead by Parlin

The fourth year of the interplant pistol competition of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, began in May with the company's Parlin, N. J., plant guard force winning the first 1945 monthly shoot with a record-breaking 269 team score. Members of the guard forces of four Hercules-owned and five Hercules-operated plants competed. Top individual score for the May shoot was registered by J. Burns of the Port Ewen, N. Y., plant team, who scored 297 of a possible 300 points.

Hergenroether Leaves WPB To Rejoin Intern'l Nickel

E. J. Hergenroether, recently resigned chief of the metallurgical branch of the Steel Division of War Production Board, has resumed his duties with Development and Research Division of the International Nicked Company, New York, T. H. Wickenden, manager of that division has announced. Mr. Hergenroether will be in charge of the division's automotive steel development and will make his headquarters in Detroit at the company's field office there.

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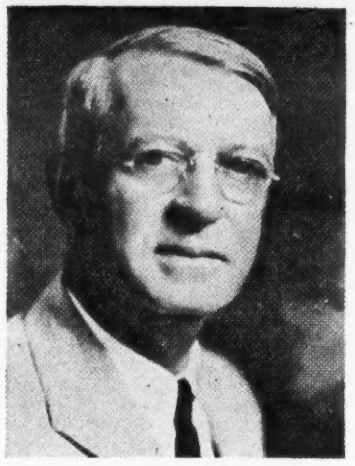
Obituaries

Robert A. Pulfer

Robert A. Pulfer, president and treasurer of the Dibble Color Company, Detroit, subsidiary of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., died in his home in Detroit, June 18.

Born in Sarnia, Ont., Mr. Pulfer attended Walkerville and Windsor, Ont., public schools. Later he became a



Robert A. Pulfer

paint salesman, traveling from Windsor to Quebec. In 1895, Mr. Pulfer entered the Detroit College of Law, graduating in 1899. After spending some years on the Pacific coast, he returned to Detroit and with Mr. Fred Dibble established the Dibble Color Co.

Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Dr. Florence Bascom

Dr. Florence Bascom, geologist and fellow of the Geological Society of America, died in Williamstown, Mass., June 18. She was eighty-two years of age. Dr. Bascom was professor of geology at Bryn Mawr College from 1906 to 1908.

Dragoi Batzouroff

Dragoi Batzouroff, senior partner of the firm of Batzouroff & Co., distiller of oil of rose, Sofia, Bulgaria, died in a hospital in New York June 18 after a brief illness.

Mr. Batzouroff was born in Bulgaria and for more than thirty years made his headquarters in Paris where his firm had extensive interests. For the past twenty-five years he was an annual visitor to the United States, conferring with his representatives, George Lueders & Co., and visiting the trade. He last arrived in this country in November, 1939, and owing to war conditions was unable to return. He was unmarried; a brother and three sisters survive in Bulgaria.

Allan V. Ritchie

Allan V. Ritchie, superintendent of The Texas Company's research laboratory at Beacon, N. Y., died of a heart attack June 19 at the company's New York offices in the Chrysler building. He was 59 years of age.

Born in Grafton, North Dakota, Mr. Ritchie was graduated from the University of North Dakota in 1910. From 1913 to 1923 he taught chemistry and physics as head of the physics department at Jefferson High School, Portland, Ore. He joined The Texas Company in 1923, and in 1928 he became an engineering chemist in the company's technical division, New York offices. When the Beacon research laboratory was opened in 1931, Mr. Ritchie was named superintendent.

David O. Evans, vice-president of the International Nickel Company of Canada and chairman of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., died June 11. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Harry W. Ferguson, president of Heine & Co., essential oils, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., died June 16. He was sixty-five years of age.

John H. Jeffries, agricultural experiment worker, died in Clearwater, Fla., May 27, at the age of seventy-four years. For more than fifty years he had been associated with experiment stations in Lake City and Lake Alfred, Fla., and Willard, N. C.

Charles E. Pellew, Viscount of Exmouth and formerly an assistant professor of chemistry at Columbia University, New York, died recently. He was eighty-two years of age.

Edward Henry Shelley, a former executive of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, died in his home in Philadelphia, June 12. He was eighty-two years of age.

Barton P. Sibole, president of the Stanolind Pipe Line Company, Tulsa, Okla., died June 6. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Robert Alan Turner, former vice-president and treasurer of the Craycroft Oil Company, New York, which merged in 1927 with the Standard Oil Company, died last week. He was fifty-nine years of age.

B. M. Washburn, of the Wilmington Division of Swift & Co., died June 2. He had been with the company since 1913.

Floyd Garrison White, retired California oil operator, died recently. He was sixty-four years of age.

P. T. Williams, chairman of the National Council of Independent Petroleum Associations, died in Indianapolis, Ind., June 13. He was fifty years of age.

Dr. Peter I. Wold, chairman of the division of physics at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., died June 17. He was sixty-three years of age.

J.T. Baker Chemical Moves Phila. Office Location

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Philipsburg, N. J., has moved its Philadelphia office to a new location in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society building, 12 South Twelfth street.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Increased buying interest in inorganic chemicals has featured the fertilizer market during the past week. The announcement of unchanged potash prices for the new fertilizer year brought in a lot of buying from mixers, the demand in some instances exceeding the allocations. A sizable tonnage in superphosphate for 1945-46 has been placed and a large amount of orders has been entered in ammonia sulphate. In the South it was stated that a heavy tonnage in ammonia nitrate has been booked. June prices for domestic nitrate of soda have been extended through July.

Overall supply conditions in the organics have become tighter as the month advanced. Tankage was exceedingly scarce. Dried blood, bone meal and hoof meal all reflected the decrease in packinghouse operations and a lot of shopping was necessary to only partially fill orders. Castor pomace was practically unobtainable for anything like prompt shipment, while the temporary closing down for vacation periods by some of the leading producers has not been encouraging for any nearby relief to the market's supply position. It is stated that although stocks of cottonseed meal on June 1 were twice as large as a year go. most of this meal has been previously booked and there are no offerings on the market.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—Contracts involving considerable tonnage reported placed by mixers for future shipment.

Ammonia Sulphate—Buying interest remained active. Boxcar shortage causing some delay in moving material from works. Production running slightly below a month ago. Price position firm.

Bone Meal — Market condition tighter than at beginning of month. Feeding demand in excess of current production. War Food Administration purchased 72 tons of meat and bone meal on May 29 at $73 per ton, San Francisco, California.

Castor Pomace—Smaller importations of castor beans have restricted oil production and placed pomace output below trade requirements. According to trade reports, some crushers have closed down temporarily and others contemplate doing so in the near future. Reported that Brazil is paying more attention to the export of coffee and other merchandise than to castor beans.

Dried Blood—Cutback in packinghouse production has created a tight supply condition. Feed demand was active with trading restricted by the lack of available material.

Fish Scrap—Material has been purchased as soon as made while demand has continued active. The absence of any surplus has kept the market position tight.

Soda Nitrate—Maintenance of steady demand has prevented any market surplus. Material reported moving for agriculture and industry as rapidly as available. June prices for domestic nitrate have been extended through July.

Tankage—Recent importations have not relieved the supply situation. Smaller domestic output as a result of declining packinghouse production has kept supplies materially below the current extent of consuming demand.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Active demand reported for home and export. Mine shipments were as heavy as transportation facilities would permit. The actual supply situation is favorable enough to meet the current demand. Canadian advices state that development work in Frontenac County, Ontario, revealed what appears to be a considerable deposit of phosphate rock. Preliminary exploration indicates a good grade of phosphate across widths up to 32 feet and it is believed that other lines may continue for some distance. The rock is reported to range from 64 to 84 percent tricalcium phosphate. Canada's requirements of phosphate rock amount to about 300,000 tons annually, practically all of which has been imported from the United States.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Superphosphate — Fertilizer mixers are reported to have placed a large percentage of their 1945-46 contracts. Producers are confronted with the labor shortage problem but output in general has shown up fairly well. Most of the inquiry during the week came from the Midwest.

Four of the five superphosphate plants in Sicily are now in operation, using Tunisian phosphate rock. Since August, 1944, when the first plant resumed operations, to March 31, 1945, about 28,200 metric tons of superphosphate were produced. However, because of transportation difficulties only about 9,000 tons have been delivered to consumers.

Potashes

Orders of substantial volume have been booked by producers for shipment. Demand from fertilizer mixers was active and exceeded allocations in some instances. Contract prices for the new season revealed no change from the preceding year. From present indications it looks as though industry and agriculture will take care of all the material made available by producers.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 22.—Cotton chopping and cultivation nearing completion. Fertilizer manufacturers have received authorization to acquire 75 percent of their 1944-45 allocation of oilseed meals. This does not mean anything but a hunting license. Demand from liberated countries of Europe is heavy and forecasts a tight position for all basic fertilizer chemicals.

Baltimore, June 22. — Buying interest active in fish scrap and possibly the entire season's output has been sold at ceiling prices. Operations in Chesapeake Bay did not turn out so well early in the month while the Delaware and New Jersey waters afforded considerable satisfaction. Overall situation in superphosphate shows improvement. Tankage, dried blood and bone meal prices have been out of reach for fertilizer.

Chicago, June 22.—Current dealings in nitrogenous fertilizer materials were quiet, but with a firm undertone prevailing. Orders were in a good total volume. More inquiries were reported for products generally. Dry rendered tankage has been coming into increased interest. Blood was steady, bone materials rather featureless and scarce. Prices were unchanged.

Los Angeles, June 22.—The amount of nitrogenous material allocated to the Pa-Pacific Coast States is approximately the same as that received for the same six-month period last year, and will leave users far short of requirements. Canadian producers are about a month behind in shipments of 16/20 grade ammonia phosphate. Ammonia sulphate still remains the tightest of all agricultural chemicals. Fish meal was firm at the ceiling with an active demand and almost negligible offerings. Some manufacturers were unwilling to offer new crop fish meal pending actual production while others were reported as having already sold a large portion of their prospective 1945-46 output.

Insecticides

Supply position of insecticide materials has not changed materially as the month draws to a close. At present there is enough calcium arsenate in sight to meet demand. Cutback of government requirements has caused a slight improvement in stocks of copper carbonate and naphthenate. Cresols and creseylic acid have continued short and paradichlorobenzene has remained definitely tight. Lead arsenate was reported in shorter supply at the end than at the beginning of the month and the same was true of paris green. There was very little ammonia sulphamate around for weed killing purposes and spray lime has tightened up considerably. Most of the available stocks of pyrethrum are being taken for necessary military needs in the Pacific. Several other materials have been subjected to such influences as war allocations, labor shortages, transportation problems and the ability to secure containers.

Brazilian rotenone purchases by the United States Government were substantially lower in 1944 than in the preceding year. The opening of new plantations and greater interest in the grinding of roots at Belem indicate increased production for 1945.

War Food Administration purchased 8,500 pounds of nicotine sulphate costing $6,885 for lend-lease during May. This makes 134,800 pounds from January 1 to May 31.

California Division of Mines reports that 102,220 tons of the state's limestone production was used for agricultural purposes, feed and filler for fertilizers.

Sulphur and Pyrites

War Shipping Administration announced it has approved Rate Order No. 331 providing the following rates on shipments of sulphur in bulk from United States Gulf ports: — To one French Atlantic port, $15.50 per ton; to one port in North Africa from Casablanca to Bizerte, both included; a French Mediterranean port (including the Island of Corsica); or a port on the West Coast of Italy (including the Islands of Sicily and Sardinia), $16 per ton; and to one Adriatic seaport, $17 per ton. These rates apply to cargoes loaded at one port and discharged at one port; for extra ports of discharge, an additional charge of 50c. for each additional port is added to the rate. The situation in Spanish pyrites revealed no appreciable change. Trading is regulated by arrivals from Spain.

Federal Chemical Names Sargent Sales Head

J. R. Sargent has been named general sales manager for the Federal Chemical Company. He will be located at Louisville, Ky. R. C. Braden has been made divisional sales manager at Nashville. J. L. Stallings, formerly at Cullman, Ala., has been named assistant sales manager at Nashville, Tenn.

Lowander Leaves Stein, Hall

J. A. Lowander, assistant vice-president of Stein, Hall & Company, Inc., New York, and business manager of its Long Island City factory, is severing his connection with the company July 31. Mr. Lowander joined the company August, 1921.

McDonnell Opens Office As Insecticidal Consultant

C. C. McDonnell, D.Sc., formerly chief of the insecticide division in the Office of Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has opened an office as technical consultant under the insecticide and related laws. He offers services on labeling, advertising, and production control of insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, and caustic poisons.

Dr. McDonnell's office is at 122 Hesketh street, Chevy Chase 15, Md.

York Chemical to Liquidate

York Chemical Works, York, Pa., has sold its fertilizer plant and equipment to Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass. After July 1 the manufacture of "Dempwolf" fertilizer will be discontinued and the York Chemical Works will be liquidated. The Eastern States Exchange plans to continue operation of the York plant with the same production staff which has served the York management.

Golden West Plating Works, San Francisco, was damaged by fire recently. The loss was placed at $200,000.

Sulphur

Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenon Mixtures

Write or wire for quotations

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P. O. BOX 231 • HOUSTON, TEXAS

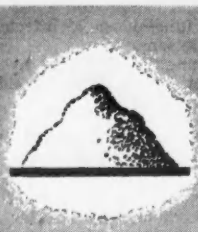
Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Producers of
SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 7.

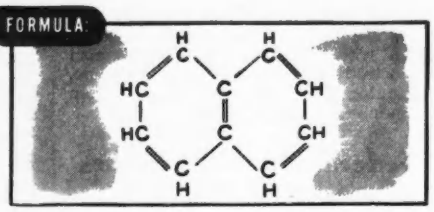
NAPHTHALENE

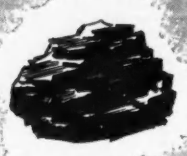


DEFINITION: A crystalline chemical compound of carbon and hydrogen found abundantly in coal-tar. It was early termed "tar camphor."

HISTORY: Naphthalene was discovered in coal-tar by Garden and Brande in 1819 and its chemical constitution determined by Michael Faraday in 1826. It was proposed for enriching water gas in 1862. Use for manufacture of naphthols for the synthetic dye industry commenced about 1873.

FORMULA:





SOURCES: Traces of naphthalene occur in certain vegetable products. Some naphthalene has been recovered from specially processed petroleum fractions, but the principal source of naphthalene has always been coal-tar.

CHARACTERISTICS: Pure naphthalene is produced as white crystal flakes or chips which melt at 79.4° C or above. It boils at 218° C. It vaporizes slowly at room temperature. It has a clean penetrating odor; is soluble in benzene, hot alcohol and ether, but is practically insoluble in water. It burns with a smoky flame.

USES: Serves as a moth preventive and insecticide for household, institutional and agricultural use; as a raw material for phthalic anhydride, dyes, waxes, tanning agents, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers.

GRADES: Industrial: 74° and 78° crude in tank cars and barrels: 79.4° refined in tank cars and as chipped, crushed or flake in barrels and multi-walled bags. Household: flake and ball in 16-, 12-, 10-, 8-ounce packages; flake and ball, powdered or rice form, in barrels, bags and 50-pound bulk cases.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of naphthalene for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

Coaltar Chemicals

Inventory conditions in coaltar chemicals have not revealed many signs of easement during the month of June. It seemed logical to expect some letdown in the military demand owing to the limitation of war activities to one major front instead of two. While this may have been true, the mounting of backlog orders, tagged essential, appears to have prevented any effort toward stockpiling and the overall position has remained tight. There have been cutbacks in individual items but so far these have affected distributors more than producers. Naphthalene output has not been sufficient to meet demand. Heavy shipments to cover the increased production of phthalic anhydride have featured the market. Toluol and xylol have found a ready outlet in military channels while a sizable amount has reached the manufacturers of protective coatings. The latter was also well represented in the inquiry for high octane gasoline. Phenol remained tight but showed a better degree of balance than some of the other basic products. Benzol continued in heavy demand both for military and civilian requirements.

Cyclohexanone with its base cyclohexanol was tight and firm under persistent buying reported to be for specific government purposes. Cyclohexane commanded steady buying interest for synthetic rubber cements. There was enough anilin oil to meet essential wants and that was about all. The diversion of basic materials into more essential channels has practically checked commercial production of anthranilic acid and diphenyl. Monochlorobenzene was only obtainable on certified orders issued by a directive.

Steel operations for the week beginning June 18 were scheduled at 88 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 90 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 92.9 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,626,500 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,648,500 tons for the preceding week and 1,742,900 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Basic Products

Benzol—While the supply position has fluctuated slightly from month to month, there has been no material easement in the position of the market. There is a heavy backlog of orders waiting to be filled when the military demand subsides. Production has been able to meet allocation which seemed to cover a little broader field than noted earlier in the year.

Coaltar—Continued to move under WPB regulations for specific government uses with some reaching civilians to allay difficulties from fuel shortages in areas where other fuel products are short.

Creosote Oil — War Shipping Administration has announced its approval of Rate Order No. 332 prescribing the following rates and surcharge on creosote in bulk:—From United States Atlantic ports to United States Gulf ports, three-fourths cent per gallon, plus surcharge of 12 percent, based on a minimum shipment of 1,000,000 gallons, with freight to be paid for 1,000,000 gallons if a lesser quantity is shipped; provided, however, that in no case shall the total freight exceed the freight for a full cargo for the particular vessel used when calculated at a rate of three-eighths cent per gallon plus a surcharge of 21 percent.

Cresylic Acid — Supply conditions did not seem any easier at the close of the month. Essential industries have been getting all the material that dodestic production and importations would allow, but there appeared to be plenty of gaps to be filled. Steady deliveries to the makers of tricresylphosphate featured the market all month.

Naphthalene—Continued to feel the impact of consuming demand broadened by a larger production of phthalic anhydride. The inventory position showed no visible improvement during the month as combined shipments prevented any signs of stock accumulations.

Phenol—Producers have been able to meet allocations without difficulty and, while demand was heavy for essential wants, the market showed a satisfactory degree of balance through WPB regulation.

Toluol — No easement in demand from major consuming industries. The call for military use was said to have been satisfied, but more toluol could have been taken for solvents if the material was made available.

Xylol—Tighter position noted during the preceding week has continued. Military requirements combined with other essential uses have kept production moving rapidly. Inventories were reported definitely low.

Chicago, June 22.—Call for most representative grades of products was good in the coaltar bases market. Tone remained firm, with supplies not overly plentiful. Benzol was in good market position. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcar, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c.; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Rubber cement manufacturers have taken a large part of the current cyclohexane production without throwing the market off balance. Specific government requirements are reported drawing on the cyclohexanone output in a sizable way. This market was described as distinctly tight and so was the basic product, cyclohexanol.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Remained in definitely tight supply and practically out of commercial production. Reported only very high ratings considered with approval regulated by directive measures.

Cleve's—Supply position has not improved. Short stocks have held the market in a tight condition and have contributed strength to the price structure.

Fumaric—Production has met with steady distribution for essential requirements. The rapid absorption of stocks has kept the inventory position distinctly low.

Gamma—Demand taking material as rapidly as produced. Market position held tight and firm without sign of nearby easement.

Maleic—Shipments for essential synthetic resins have taken care of the major part of the anhydrous production this month. A larger business could have been placed with manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and wetting agents if the material was made available.

Salicylic, Technical—Supplies reported short. Essential uses were covered, which prevented any improvement in the inventory position.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Monthly allocations are reported to have taken about all the anilin oil produced. Demand has continued active and considerably in excess of the current extent of produc-

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 16 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,042,843
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,004,158
Benzol	gals.	3,402,963
Coaltar	gals.	12,623,895
Creosote oil	gals.	702,547
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,668,550
Phenol	lbs.	197,691
Toluol	gals.	680,593
Xylol	gals.	153,682

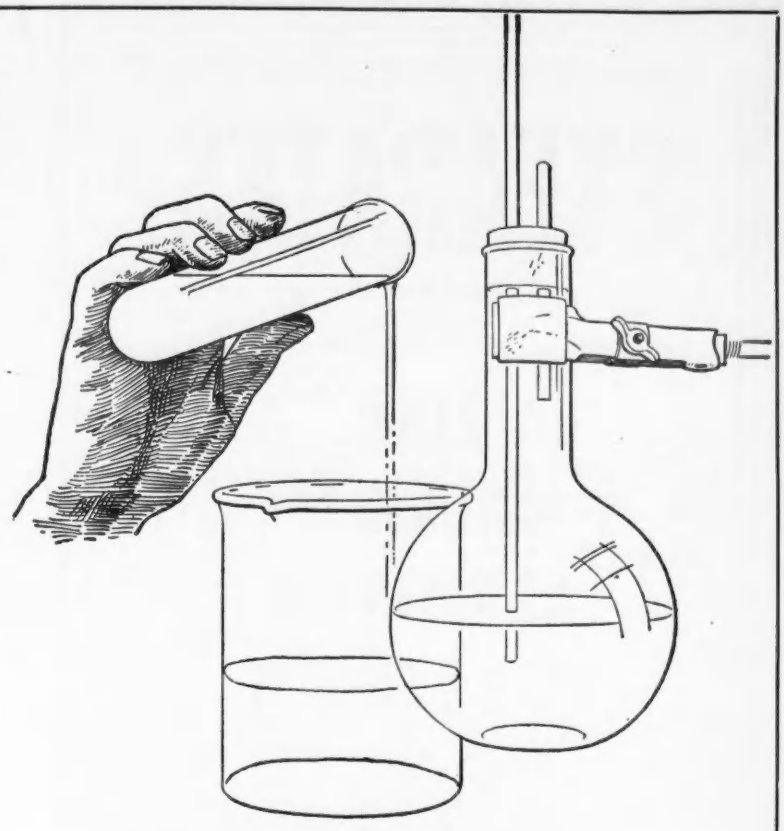
For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KOPPERS Coal Tar Chemicals

Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Phenol
Cresols
Xylenols
Cresylic Acid
Frozen Neutral Oil
Tar Acid Oils
Pyridine
Picolines
Lutidines
Quinoline
Naphthalene
Creosote Oil
Sulphate of Ammonia

and other coal tar chemicals

KOPPERS



KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
TAR and CHEMICAL DIVISION
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

The Industry that serves All Industry

tion. The supply of benzol made available is regulating present output.

Benzidin Base — Demand has kept the supply position tight. Shipments reported confined to essental requirements while production has been held down by the stringency in basic materials.

Diethylanilin — Production limited through difficulty in securing basic products. Inventories have remained low through steady consuming demand.

Diphenyl—Seemed to be out of the market temporarily owing to the diversion of basic materials into other essential consuming channels.

Monochlorobenzine—Short and difficult to secure except on certified orders issued by WPB directive.

Phthalic Anhydride — Shipments for use in the manufacture of synthetic rosins continued to drain supplies regardless of the recently increased output. Demand from the consuming industries was also active with not enough available material to satisfy inquiry completely.

Coaltar Colors

Movement confined mostly to essential government requirements. Production has met these wants but shipments have been influential in keeping inventories for civilian use relatively low. The overall market position seemed to be tighter than at the beginning of the month.

Graphite Output Off

Production and sales of domestic natural graphite decreased in 1944. The combined total of crystalline and amorphous graphite produced from domestic mines in 1944, as reported to the Bureau of Mines, was 5,408 short tons and shipments reached 5,768 tons, compared with a production of 9,939 short tons and sales of 9,597 tons in 1943.

Coaltar Exports Up

Exports of coaltar products in 1944 totaled $36,337,000 against $30,542,000 in 1943 and $30,976,000 in 1942 and $29,717,000 in 1941, according to the Bureau of Census.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

that can accrue from the control of insects that transmit diseases to man or attack and annoy him and reduce his efficiency.

To a considerable degree, entomologists have neglected this field—not because we failed to recognize its importance, but because it did not provide opportunities for employment. In many ways it is closely allied with public health. Where the activities are planned to obtain protecting results, however, many of the operations have to be based on entomology. War has done much to prove this and to get the principle recognized. The identity of the insect is important; knowledge of its habits and how it may be controlled is essential. These are the same basic principles long applied in control of insect pests of agriculture.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Lewis Larrick has been appointed to the research staff of the Institute of Textile Technology.

General Aniline & Film Corporation's Grasselli, N. J., plant has been awarded a second white star for its Army-Navy "E" flag.

William M. Shine and Dr. Philip G. Stevens have been appointed to the development division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

California Standard Chemical Company, 3044 Wabash avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., is the name under which M. Karp is operating his business.

Lawrence C. Miller, formerly assistant treasurer of the Vanadium Corporation of America, New York, has been elected treasurer of the corporation.

Dr. Charles J. Moore, professor of chemistry and chairman of the department at Hunter College, New York, will retire in September. He has been on the Hunter College faculty for thirty-one years and previously had taught chemistry in a boy's school.

REPUBLIC BENZOLS

1° — 2° — 90% — MOTOR

REPUBLIC STEEL
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ALSO

TOLUOLS Nitration — Commercial

XYLOLS 3° — 5° — 10° — Commercial

SOLVENT NAPHTHA • AMMONIUM SULPHATE
CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland 1, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
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STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
Established 1917
LONDON RD. & EUCLID AVE. CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Subject to allocation by the War Production Board in accordance with General Allocation Order M-300 Schedule 61

Selling Agents
R. W. GREEFF & CO.
10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Tribune Tower Chicago 11, Ill.

MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.
LISTER AVENUE NEWARK, N. J.

Protective Coatings Materials

With the pinch in supplies of rosin and other natural resins, as well as in synthetic resins, becoming more painful daily and intensifying the discomfitures of the paint, varnish and lacquer makers resulting from the steady narrowing of the flow to them of metallic lead, zinc slabs, shellac, drying oils, chemical colors and glues, the manufacturers of protective coatings are still unable to make any perceptible progress in their campaign for amplying their production and sales of finished products for civilian uses to such an extent as to compensate for the diminution in war orders which they realize is in store for them.

To date, they have not benefited in any substantial way by the lifting or lightening of restrictions on civilian enduses which the War Production Board has made in several directions since V-E Day, inasmuch as none of these, save those in zinc and aluminum, has affected their industry even remotely.

Fortunately for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, however, there have so far been no heavy cutbacks in war orders, and, as long as these continue to inundate it, there will be sufficient nourishment from this source to keep it in flourishing condition.

Although the Office of Price Administration has declined to grant higher price ceilings for gum rosin, as an incentive for increasing the output of this gum, it has fulfilled its pledge to authorize markups throughout the field of pinewood products by lifting the ceilings on wood rosin materially within the past week, in an effort to stimulate production of this type of rosin, and importers of Congo copal gum are urging WPB to persuade the Combined Raw Materials Board to double its allocations of that gum to the United States so as to make up, in part at least, for the appalling shortage of gum rosin.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Aside from releasing some fair-sized quantities of metallic lead for storage batteries, collapsible tubes and a few other specified civilian enduses, there has been no material easing of the limitations imposed at the outset of this year on this metal for non-military purposes, and certainly none for the making of lead pigments, despite a further slight reduction in the lead requirements of the army. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week June 15-22 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The "magnificent gesture" made by WPB, for ostensibly relieving the pinch in metallic zinc for civilian uses, through the revocation of order M-11-b and its direction 1 has not accomplished much toward that end, as it has not revoked or even modified either M-11, imposing complete allocation control on zinc slabs, or M-11-a holding leadfree zinc oxides under allocation. Nor has it made more metallic zinc available, although it has given buyers of zinc a so-called "hunting license" to seek out supplies which are still scarce. Quotations for zinc slabs have continued unaltered for the week June 15-22 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Titanium Dioxide—With rated orders for titanium dioxide and its pigments, which have to be filled first, taking up all but a small quantity of the total amounts available for distribution, unrated consumers are getting only the leavings, and these are insufficient to meet more than an infinitesimal fraction of their needs.

Zinc Oxide—No notable relief from the tension in the supply situation in either leadfree or leaded grades of zinc oxide has yet resulted from WPB's recent revocation of order M-11-b and its direction 1, inasmuch as this action has not in any way modified the order M-11, covering slab zinc, or M-11-a, retaining leadfree zinc oxide under allocation control. Even for making the leaded types, those seeking these grades are finding the supply just as inadequate as hitherto.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Wood rosin, all grades, 10c. to $1.90 per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Canadian and domestic materials continue moving in fair volume with prices well maintained. An arrival of 250,952 bales from Russia is noted.

Chalk—A moderate inquiry is still reported for both imported and domestic chalks. An arrival of 510 bags is recorded.

Clay—OPA has granted on fire clay and silica refractory brick produced in the area east of the Mississippi River and in Missouri, a price increase of 6 percent, from the 3 percent markup authorized January 2, last, over their March, 1942, ceiling prices.

Gypsum—Continues in fairly keen demand. An arrival of 7,322 tons is noted.

Mica—A spirited buying movement originated by paint makers is now well under way in wetground scrap mica and especially in the finely powdered grades. There is also a fair request for the dryground types. Prices are being well maintained at the higher levels recently authorized by OPA as the new ceilings. An arrival of 682 cases is reported.

Talc—Under the leadership of the fibrous types, the movement in talcs continues to reach sizable proportions. An arrival of 200 bags of steatite talc is noted.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—After nearly three years of steady drain upon stocks of channel black, the turning point has been reached within the past month, whereat current production has shot well ahead of shipments into consumption from the manufacturing plants, whose combined output has been enormously increased by the new government-financed capacities at a time when strikes in several of the leading synthetic rubber tire factories are restricting the hitherto exceedingly heavy takings of these consumers. Inventories of channel black are currently showing a considerable increase. To date, however, paint makers have been confined in their purchases to the uncompressed grades of channel blacks and are buying only sparingly of these, as their manufacturing operations are still handicapped by lack of rosin and linseed oil to the extent that their requirements in channel blacks are also comparatively small.

Chrome Colors—Still in a very tight position insofar as civilian use consumers are concerned, with virtually the entire output of zinc chromate yellow being absorbed by the navy and with the supply of the other chrome colors still held down to light volume by the shortage in bichromate of soda, while the allowances to non-military users is constricted to 25 percent of their base period consumption.

Bronze Powders

Aluminum Powder — The recent complete revocation of order M-1-g, covering aluminum pigment and aluminum composition, announced simultaneously with the revoking of order M-1-d, covering aluminum scrap, has thrown wide-open the gates hitherto interposing some lingering limitations on the purchasing privileges of paint, varnish and ink makers engaged in distinctly civilian use productions, with a resultant notable increase in the buying operations of these interests in the standard grades of both powders and pastes.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ORGANIC **WOBURN** CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.) Harrison, N.J.

Woburn, Mass. Toronto, Canada Lake Wales, Fla. Moore Haven, Fla.

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK

C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York 7
Established 1889

ZINC, U. S. P.
MAGNESIUM **STEARATES** ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate CALCIUM

Uniform Quality, for All Uses

THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

Volclay

MOST COLLOIDAL
BENTONITE

VOLCLAY WYOMING BENTONITE
Granulated or air-floated

B C VOLCLAY
Micron-sized powder for pharmaceuticals

K W K VOLCLAY
Disperses easily in water

PANTHER CREEK
Non-swelling Southern Bentonite

AMERICAN COLLOID COMPANY
361 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois
MINES AND PLANTS IN THREE STATES

ALKYDOL PRODUCTS

1. Alkyd Resins meeting Government Specifications.
2. Phenolic and Maleic Resins for Varnishes, Inks, and Lacquers.
3. Ester-Gums, Pale and Extra Hard—Polyol Esters.
4. Alk-Oils A and R.
5. Dehydrated Castor Oils.
6. Talloil Products—oil quota free.
7. Paint—Enamel—Grinding Liquids.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS TO

ALKYDOL LABORATORIES, INC.
3242 SO. 50th AVENUE CICERO 50, ILLINOIS

PROPYLENE LAURATE
(Edible)

A light amber non-hygroscopic, high-boiling, self-emulsifying oil—soluble in alcohols, oils, etc. — self emulsifiable in water — miscible with alcohol, glycerine, glycol, hydrocarbons, etc.—pH of 5% aqueous dispersion 8.0—low surface tension and viscosity — non-toxic, edible and practically odorless.

Manufacturers of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, paper, textiles, dry cleansing preparations, lacquer emulsions, emulsions for wood, leather and metal, etc., will find Propylene Laurate's emulsifying action, coupling and plasticizing action, and detergent and foam reducing capabilities of extreme interest.

A DIRECT SOURCE FOR ZINC AND OTHER METALLIC STEARATES

THE **BEACON** COMPANY
QUALITY · UNIFORMITY · DEPENDABILITY
Chemical Manufacturers
97 BICKFORD STREET · BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

In Canada: PRESCOTT & CO., REG'D., 774 ST. PAUL ST., W. MONTREAL

Piccolastic resins

Based on Styrene, substituted Styrenes and Homologues

Provide new and improved characteristics

PICCOLASTIC GRADES
Piccolastic Resins · Number Schedule

A Soft Plasticizing	B Hard Brittle	C Flexible	D Hard Tough	E Flexible to Tough	F Hard Horny in Solvent
A-5		C-5			
A-25		C-25		E-50	
A-50	B-50	C-50	D-75	E-75	
A-75	B-75	C-75	D-100	E-100	
	B-100	C-100	D-125	E-125	
		C-125	D-150		FT, FX, FHF

KEY TO NUMBERING CHART:—The numbers opposite each of the letters refer to the approximate Melting Point of the resin in °C, Ball and Ring Method. All members of the A, B, C, D and E series are solid resins, containing all non-volatile matter.
The F series each contains 55% of a resin of approximately 150°C melting point, dissolved in 45% of an aromatic solvent. FT contains Toluol (when available), FX contains Xylol and FHF contains High Flash Naphtha.

PICCOLASTIC ETHERIAL SUBSTITUTED STYRENE AND HOMOLOGUES

In many manufacturing fields, the new Piccolastic Resins offer a means of getting results hitherto unobtainable. The various types of these elastic thermoplastic hydrocarbon resins provide an almost unlimited range of properties because they may be readily intermixed, or combined with other plastic bodies. Most are pale color, suitable for the majority of uses. Molecular weights, solvencies, melting points and other physical properties vary over a wide range.

Preliminary investigations have shown decided advantages are to be gained by the use of Piccolastic Resins for such applications as: cloth combining, paper coating, label varnishes, leather stiffening, phonograph records, chewing gum, paint and varnish, rubber compounding, adhesives and laminating agents of many types, electrical insulation, liquid polishes, flame proofing.

Write for descriptive bulletin giving complete data and physical properties of Piccolastic.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Makers of: Coumarone Resins · Coal Tar Naphthas · Rubber Plasticizers · Reclaiming Oils · Terpene Resins
Distributed by Falk Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—The increasing tension of the supply situation in tall oil and the steadily mounting demands of paint and varnish makers for all types of these driers, due in part to the virtually complete shutting off of naphthenates from those engaged in the production of the protective coatings for civilian enduses are combining to keep the market for tallates exceedingly firm as well as extremely active.

Stearates—Movement of these flatteners from producers' plants to paint and varnish making consumers continues at an unprecedented rate, with several of the producers reporting inability to book new orders for prompt delivery except from old customers.

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol—Continues extremely tight and likely to register a further advance in price as the cost of production continues to rise.

Ethyl Acetate—Still exhibiting considerable tension, with military requirements continuing to run high and with little available for civilian industries, even of the most essential character.

Isopropyl Alcohol—While WPB continues to exhibit a good deal of liberality in the granting of applications for authorization to buy this material, a strong undertone still pervades the market and a renewed tightening of the supply situation is generally considered a near possibility.

Naval Stores

Evidence of the War Food Administration's eagerness to assure a materially expanded production of gum naval stores, by providing stronger incentives to producers for swelling their output of these natural oleoresinous products in the 1945-1946 crop season sufficiently to relieve the present shortage of gum rosin, has been furnished within the past week by the action of that bureau in affording additional payments to those producers who increase the number of their Southern pine tree tappings with more slashings or "streaks" on each side or "face" of the tree so tapped. Most of these trees have only one side or "face" tapped each season but some of the larger ones have two "faces."

WPB has accomplished this end by amending the naval stores conservation program so as to extend the definition of good production practice to cover "faces" averaging at least 28 "streaks," each, by November 15 and proffer additional payments of half cent per "face" for each "face" worked under this extended good production practice definition. Previously, the maximum of good production practice "streaks" was 26.

Rosin—Awaiting the outcome of their efforts to secure the enactment of the proposed amendment to the measure before Congress, for the extension of the life of OPA, whereby agricultural products would command ceiling prices that would amply cover production costs and afford margins of profit in each instance, producers of gum rosin have continued reluctant to release much of their new crop material during the past week, although becoming a little more liberal in their offerings of old crop rosin wherewith to fill some of the heavily accumulated rated orders.

Considerable gratification has been manifested by producers of wood rosins over OPA's belated action in authorizing a markup of ceiling prices on their products, effective June 18, ranging from 10 cents to $1.90 per 100 pounds, in which the principal grade, **FF**, has been advanced by $1 and the entire upward price revision shows a range from $3.60 to $5.40 per 100 pounds for sales in drums and barrels. In this long-overdue markup of wood rosin prices, OPA has also established dollar-and-cent ceilings, for the first time, for primary resellers and those selling from local stocks, these new ceilings representing an average of previously realized margins over producers' prices as well as commissions and brokerage fees. This lifting of the ceilings on wood rosin has been accomplished by the adoption of amendment 7 to supplementary regulation 14F to GMPR.

The new ceiling prices on wood rosin in units of 100 pounds, at producing plants are:—**FF**, $4.50; B (resin), $3.60; G, H, I, $5.95; K, $5.00; M, $5.05; N, $5.15; WG, $5.25; X, WW, $5.40.

Savannah, June 22.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	88	...	171	...	206
Receipts	51	375	237	139	141
Shipments	112	...	158	243	248
Stocks	4,191	4,566	4,645	4,541	4,434

Turpentine — With the mounting flow of gum turpentine to market and growing competition among offerers to obtain the proffered business, producers and other suppliers have dropped their open-market price in Savannah another half cent to 79c. per gallon, this week, although the CCC parity price for June has been maintained at the 80c. level. Recent additional drafts on CCC stocks have lowered the government's stockpile by 3,155 units of 50 gallons each, leaving a total of 60,193 such units.

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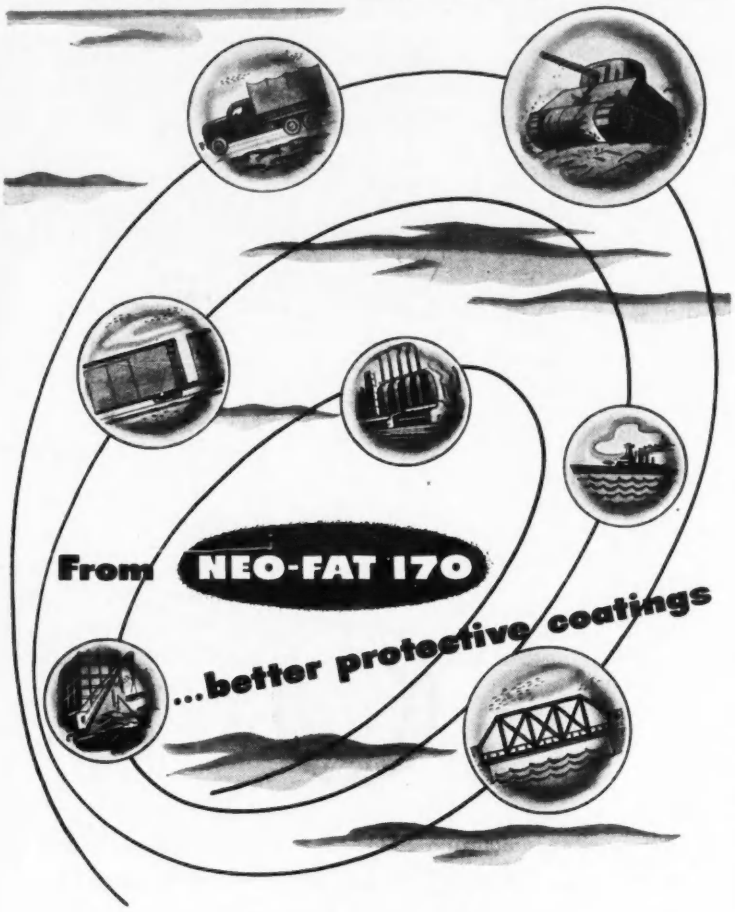

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KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Savannah, June 22.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels	
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	79¼	16,300	5	184	6,663
Tuesday ..	79¼	....	163	70	6,356
Wednesday	79	12,100	155	138	6,373
Thursday..	79	....	48	7	6,414
Friday	79	4,400	45	..	6,459

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—In the face of a clamorous and steadily increasing demand for more liberal quantities of this ingredient of many resins, its output continues to be held down to comparatively small proportions by lack of an adequate supply of both gum and wood rosins.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—A study of the provisions of WPB's recent ruling on these resins, whereby they have been included as appendix A materials in schedule 110 under order M-300 has revealed the fact that small order quantities, wherein a 500 pounds exemption in the aggregate of all types is granted, may be received not only for experimental use but also in addition to allocated quantities to complete current jobs for which these resins have been allocated.

Varnish Gums

Copal—With their operations in contracting for new supplies in the Belgian Congo reduced to marking time while awaiting long-overdue licenses for importations and with domestic selling operations considerably limited by the greatly reduced stocks on hand in the United States, the American importers of Congo copal gum are eagerly awaiting the receipt here of long-since-contracted-for cargoes from the country of their origin and action by WPB in granting their third quarter import licenses. Overtures have recently been made by some of these importers toward persuading the Combined Raw Materials Board to increase the allocations of this gum to the U.S.A. for the second half of this year

Shellac—Reason to hope for a speeding up of shipments of new Bysaikai crop shellac from the upcountry regions in India, where it is produced, to Calcutta and other seaports of that country has been furnished of late by reports that a more plentiful supply of wagons is now becoming available for such back-country to coastline transportation. At present, however, there is a hiatus in arrivals of new crop material and the supply of seedlac and T. N. is running low albeit there is a plethora of the pale grades, with the result that bleaching operations continue to be curtailed by lack of adequate supplies of these darker and cheaper grades as well as by a shortage in labor at the plants in some areas where releases of men from military service have not yet occurred.

Exports of shellac from Calcutta to all consuming countries for the first two months of this year—January 1 to February 28, 1945—compared with those for the last two months of 1944 and 1943, are shown below:—

	Packages		
	1945	1944	1943
Orange	24,995	36,516	14,886
Garnet	3,625	650	850
Button	793	1,601	133
Seed	8,160	5,722	645
Other kinds.....	24	....	....
Totals	38,047	44,549	16,514

Glues and Binders

Casein—Although assured of increasingly liberal shipments of Argentine casein from the country of its origin, despite the fact that they cannot offer to pay more than 9½ cents per pound, f.o.b. port of shipment in that country, importers of this type of casein are finding themselves handicapped in their purchasing operations there by lack of long-expected import licenses for the third quarter. However, it is expected that WPB will soon issue these licenses and, meanwhile, the current supply is adequate for meeting present requirements of the leading consumers, including paper-coaters, paint and plastic makers.

Humble Oil Refinery Seizure by U.S. Upheld

The Humble Oil & Refining Company's petition for an injunction to restrain government seizure of its Ingleside, Texas, plant was denied June 20 by Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly in Galveston, Texas. Judge Kennerly ruled that seizure of the Humble refinery by the Petroleum Administration for war was constitutional as ordered by President Truman June 6.

Diamond Alkali Strike Brings Plant Seizure

OPD Washington Bureau

The plants of the Diamond Alkali Company at Painesville, Ohio, are being operated by the Federal government under an order from President Truman to the Secretary of War. The seizure was ordered because of a strike of 2,000 workers on June 15.

William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, who recommended the seizure, said the strike, involving members of the United Mine Workers, District 50, arose from union objections to the company's use "of an outside contractor for work which it is alleged can be done by the regular employees in the plant."

Bristles Offered By War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1,031 cases of Chinese bristles purchased by the Defense Supply Corporation from the Amtorg Trading Company, U.S.S.R., which were partially damaged in a warehouse fire in New York city on April 9, may now be purchased through a specific War Production Board authorization, WPB has announced.

The authorization is necessary in order to gain exemption to the inventory restrictions of conservation order M-51. Under this order, no person manufacturing brushes may buy or accept delivery of any bristles 2½ inches or longer if he has more bristles on hand than are required to continue his current rate of operation for a period of 120 days.

So. Cooperative Plans Poultry Feed Plant

The Southern States Cooperative, Inc., with headquarters in Richmond, Va., has purchased 11 acres of land from the Union Stock Yard Company in Baltimore on which to erect a live stock and poultry feed plant at a cost of $1,500,000. Plans call for the completion of the plant capable of turning out approximately 300,000 tons of material annually by January 1, 1947, according to W. G. Wysor, general manager of the corporation. The project will be operated under the name of Cooperative Mills, Inc., and will serve patrons in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

Drake Well Memorial Bid Signed by Pa. Governor

Gov. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, has signed house bill No. 992 relating to the Drake Well Memorial Park, Titusville. The signing of this bill marks another milestone in the development of the site of the birthplace of the petroleum industry.

The bill appropriates $40,000 to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the next biennium to be used for Drake Well Memorial Park in (1) securing detailed architectural and engineering plans for the further development of the park and museum; (2) completing the erection of the Drake well replica; (3) in making the necessary repairs and replacements to the property; and (4) in purchasing certain historical materials relating to the Drake Well and early petroleum history.

Corporation Earnings

Abbott Laboratories

	1945	1944
3 months, March 31...	$771,383	$761,932

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

9 months, March 31...	2,367,136	3,103,581

He's spreading films with the kind of tint retention and performance such paints should possess

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Paroils

Chlorinated Paraffins

Chlorinated Paraffins are supplied as non-volatile liquids, soft solids or hard brittle resins depending upon the chlorine content.

They are used as plasticizers and resins in protective coatings, inks, plastics, synthetic rubbers and coated fabrics; as additives in lubricants and as chemical intermediates.

We will be glad to furnish further information on request

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Mineral Pigments Sales Reported

Sales of natural mineral pigments and manufactured iron oxide pigments were 3 percent lower in 1944, according to figures submitted by processors to the Bureau of Mines. Natural mineral pigments and manufactured iron exide pigments sold by processors in the United States, 1943-1944, by kinds follow:—

	Short tons	
	1944	1943
Mineral blacks	3,388	3,428
Precipitated magnetic blacks	1,110	1,602
Natural brown oxides (metallic browns)	7,201	7,114
Vandyke brown (finished pigment)	162	*185
Sap brown	453	*264
Pure browns (96% or better iron oxides)	1,025	818
Natural red oxides	19,267	23,703
Pure red oxides (98% or better Fe_2O_3)	9,948	10,239
Venetian reds	8,184	6,873
Pyrite cinder	494	883
Other red iron oxides	6,339	4,621
Natural yellow oxides (high Fe_2O_3)	4,403	5,017
Pure yellows (85 percent or better Fe_2O_3)	16,082	14,833
Ochers (low Fe_2O_3)	9,547	9,246
Siennas—		
Burnt	702	818
Not burnt	2,314	1,891
Umbers—		
Burnt	1,854	1,759
Not burnt	4,126	4,290
Other	359	2,032
Totals	97,018	*100,216

* Revised figure.

Labor Relation Laws

Continued from page 3

Limit the definition of "interstate commerce" to direct participation therein.

Ascertain the possible need that labor unions be made more democratic.

Repeal the war labor disputes act.

Define separate jurisdictions for unfair practices and for labor disputes.

Leave railway labor under the existing railway labor act.

Senator Hatch declares that the sponsors of the bill will insist that it be given full and adequate hearings in senate committee. He expects and already has seen evidence of opposition on the part of labor groups, but the sponsors all feel that a crisis impends because of faults in existing "labor" legislation, at which their bill is directed. In the proposing of the bill, Senator Ball said that represents the "best judgment of many men who have thought about and worked on this problem for nearly two years." He urged wide study and discussion of the measure, admitting that it doubtless could be improved.

N.Y. Paint Club Outing Attended by 200

Attended by upward of two hundred members and guests and favored by fair, though intensely humid, weather, the latest annual outing of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held on the grounds of the Engineers' Golf Club at Roslyn, Long Island, June 9, proved a great success from every viewpoint.

Sports and pastimes engaged in by the members included golf, softball, horseshoe pitching, table tennis, croquet and card games.

The softball game, in which nines representing the Production Club and Raw Material men participated, was won by the former with a score of ten to nine. It was featured by a double play, made by Slater to Johnny Calo. Home runs were hit by Zoeller, Slater and Brochstein.

In the horseshoe pitching contest, with John A. Murphy acting as chairman, Doc Berger was the winner with Fred MacGregor as runnerup.

The table tennis tournament, held on the club's lawn, was won by Dr. Ralph Robey, with Benjamin Farner, second, and with Al Shough and Dr. Laszlo Auer as runners up.

Trade Briefs

J. R. Giles has been named manager of the Evansville, Ind., store of the Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Schaefer.

Pacific Solvents Company is the firm name under which W. C. Wibeck, Mildred Wibeck and A. O. Wibeck have published a certificate that they are conducting a commercial solvents business at 1522 Fishburn avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

FERRO-LUCIPHOR PIGMENTS

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Ferro Enamel Corp.

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PARAMET has two goals in its desire to serve you:

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There are almost 25 years of steady growth behind the Paramet name. You can depend upon Paramet to continue its research and manufacturing advancements. Call Paramet first, when you need laboratory assistance, production advice, and resins to meet specific needs. We have the men and materials to help you.

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METHOX (Dimethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Dimethyl "Cellosolve" phthalate)

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(Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)

DIOCTYL PHTHALATE

KAPSOL, (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)

KP-23, (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)

PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE

PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE

ANHYDROUS ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

Samples and data on request

"Cellosolve" "Kronisol" "Kronitex", "Methox" "Ethox" and "Kapsol" are trademarks.

For inorganic phosphorus products, represented by Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J.
For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney-Mueller, Inc., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

There was no sign of improvement in the tight supply situation in the oils and fats market during the week. Trading was curtailed owing to lack of materials. Prices continued strong and bids at ceiling received little attention because of the dearth of supplies. Refiners were bidding at ceiling for crude cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils, but with production sold up and the crushing season in the South practically at an end, trading was confined to occasional carlots.

Domestic ceiling prices on sales of imported fats and oils to industrial users will not be geared to the rise and fall of insurance rates or procurement costs, but will remain "frozen" at October 1, 1941, levels, the Office of Price Administration announced, effective June 25.

These fats and oils are purchased abroad by Government procurement agencies for sale to industrial users, OPA explained. Although they were permitted to add to or substract from their ceiling prices any increase or decrease in the October 1, 1941, freight, marine and war risk insurance rates, the agencies have been absorbing the higher rates for some time. In addition, they have not passed on to industrial users the increased procurement costs for fats and oils in the countries of origin.

At present these higher costs more than offset the reduction in freight and war risk insurance rates brought about by the end of the European war. Some rates on imports from South America have decreased substantially, OPA pointed out.

Buenos Aires, June 22 (Comtelburo).—The Argentine government has announced, effective immediately, that the money exchange rate of 335.82 pesos per $100 must be used in calculating the basis for exports of any crop of peanuts, peanut oil, and sunflower-seed oil. Exporters may use the preferential exchange rate of 398.01 pesos per $100 in calculations on the 1943-44 crops; provided they can justify a sale and the money exchange has already been consummated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	194.6

Cottonseed Oil

Outside of a steady movement of refined oil against allocations, the market was quiet and strong at ceilings. An active request for domestic consumption and for export went unsatisfied owing to the scarcity of supplies.

Crude oil continued in urgent request, but with production sold up and practically at an end for the season, available oil was restricted to occasional tankcars which were taken at ceilings. Refiners continued to bid at ceilings.

Imports were reported totaling 1,060 drums of cottonseed oil from Brazil.

WFA reported the purchase of 2,525,000 pounds of oleomargarin at $398,713 for export under lend-lease during the month of May.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.25 bid
October	....	....	14.00 bid
December	....	....	14.00 bid
March	....	....	13.90 bid
May	....	....	13.85-1431

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Activity in this market continued restricted to deliveries of oil against former contracts and high priority orders during the week. Crushers were granted permission to accept orders for military enduse requirements for July and August delivery, and further commitments of raw oil from the government stockpile will be released to take care of needs of holders of government contracts during the next two months, according to trade reports. The initial release of approximately 30,000,000 pounds was said to have been practically consumed.

Ceiling prices for California flaxseed have been increased 5 cents to $3.35 per bushel effective June 18, whether the lot is or is not delivered flaxseed will be based upon $3 per by truck at the following basing points:—San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Wilmington, Buena Park and Fresno.

The increase restores the original ceiling price differential between California flaxseed and that produced in northwestern states, OPA said.

CCC authorized the making of loans on the flaxseed crop for 1945 stored on farms or in approved public warehouses June 19. Loans for U. S. No. 1 will be based upon $3 per bushel at Minneapolis, Chicago, Portland, Ore.; $3.20 per bushel at Los Angeles and San Francisco; $2.85 per bushel at Emporia and Fredonia, Kansas, and $2.80 per bushel at Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Texas. Rates for U. S. No. 2 flaxseed will be 5 cents per bushel less than No. 1.

Intentions to plant flaxseed in Canada this season were officially reported at 1,212,000 acres, a decline of 8 percent from 1944 and 60 percent less than 1943. The Canadian government has not as yet taken action on the recent recommendation made by the National Barley and Flax committee to increase the basic flaxseed price from $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel or that a bonus be paid to farmers for every acre planted.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Call for oil continued brisk but many buyers were disappointed in the very moderate supplies available because they did not have orders for military enduses. Crushers were operating at around 30 percent of capacity and it is hoped that this run will be maintained until July 1. However, if flax receipts do not improve before that date, the entire industry will be forced to shut down until the new crop comes into market.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	5,280,000	8,520,000
Since Sept. 1	189,550,000	264,710,000

Flaxseed—Market quiet, but firm. Seed receipts have decreased.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Demand for flaxseed continued keen, but receipts were disappointing as seeding operations were again stretched out and conditions of the backroads in the country were too poor to permit farmers to move supplies to shipping points. Crop news was generally pessimistic, another stretch of ten days of cool, moist weather halting crop development almost entirely and giving weeds, bugs and other enemies of the crop a chance to cut down prospective yields.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1945-44	1944-43	Shipments— 1945-44	1944-43
This week	165,000	206,500	24,000	43,500
Since Sept. 1	11,331,300	21,157,500	1,897,000	2,695,000

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, June 22.—Seed shipments totaled 413,000 bushels to the Continent during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels. Flaxseed shipments not quoted.

Hull, June 22.—Bombay, £35¼, June; Calcutta, £32¼, May; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Tight supply situation has become worse under a steady decline in stocks. Consuming demand continued urgent, with producers restricting business to high priority orders. Arrivals of 200 drums of castor oil from Brazil were noted during the week.

Oiticica—This market was strong because of light supplies on spot and the difficulty of receiving replacements from Brazil owing to scarcity of shipping space. Offers from Brazil were limited to September-October shipment. Reports from there stated that contracts have been booked for shipment to Europe.

Palm—Arrivals totaled 889 tons during the week.

Peanut—Sales of odd tankcars of crude oil were noted with refiners still bidding at ceilings. Production sold up and supplies scanty.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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(Red Oil)
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RUFATS
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Soybean—Trading was quiet. Production in the southeast sold for the season. Refiners bidding at ceilings. WFA reported the purchase of 1,194,000 pounds of soybean oil at $167,638 for export under lend-lease during May.

Tung—Steady consuming demand taking sizable quantities from the government stockpile at ceilings.

Atlanta, June 20.—Refiners bidding ceiling prices; however, trading at standstill. Very light clean-up trading in peanut and cottonseed. Practically all of the soya oil produced in Southeast has been sold.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Conditions in this market remain strong with supplies still scarce and under an active request. Trading was restricted to occasional carlots readily taken at ceilings. Deliveries against former orders continued urgent.

Lard—Offerings continued limited and sales were spasmodic at ceilings. Consuming inquiry was active. WFA reported the purchase of 18,132,840 pounds of lard and rendered pork fat at $2,734,048 for export during the month of May for lend-lease.

An amendment to WFO 75 was announced by the War Food Administration which removes the 300-pound maximum weight limit as a qualification for support prices on good and choice butcher hogs, effective June 17. The action protects producers of heavy weight hogs with the resulting meat and lard gains. Prices will be supported until September 1, 1946, at $13 per hundredweight, Chicago basis.

Tallow—Scarcity of supplies still limiting business. Demand was keen with scanty offerings promptly absorbed at ceilings.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict trading. Demand exceeded the supply with sales confined to high priority orders. Prices firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Market continued strong under a keen demand. Production sold up with makers limiting sales for government enduses.

Animal Oils

Degras—Tight supply situation continued to curtail business. Production was sold well ahead and bulk of sales was made on priority orders. Market was firm at ceilings. Consumers were showing increased interest in the foreign product.

Neatsfoot Oil—Withdrawals against contracts were in urgent request. Scarcity of supplies restricted trading. Prices firm at ceilings.

Oleo—Inquiry was keen, but business was slow in the absence of offerings. Producers sold well ahead.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Market continued in a firm position under a keen inquiry for refined and crude oil. Refiners have reduced offerings for forward delivery and were bidding at ceilings for crude oil. Menhaden fishing was reported unsatisfactory during the past fortnight because of unfavorable weather.

Baltimore, June 20.—Reports from the Chesapeake Bay stated menhaden fishing was unsatisfactory owing to bad weather conditions. The yield of oil in addition was limited by the quality of the fish, which are lean at this period. Still, results so far have been fair. Activities off the coast of North Carolina so far have not attained impressive proportions, because some of the plants decided to shift a number of boats to Florida in order to take advantage of the comparatively good fishing there and met with good returns.

Sardine—Reports from the Pacific Coast state that trading in crude oil was quiet owing to the lack of offerings. Bids at ceilings received little attention. Inquiry for refined oil was fairly active for fall delivery, with offerings withdrawn in some quarters.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The feed trades continued to show an active interest at ceiling prices for any shipment during the next ninety days. Offerings continued scarce. Stocks on hand June 1 were reported twice as large as a year ago but were held against former contacts.

Linseed Meal—Urgent demand featured this market. Offerings scarce. Active call continued against former contracts.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Buyers are aggressive but found little for sale during the closing week of June and for July shipment. Crushers were shipping every pound of meal produced and some of them were able—because of increased manpower—to ship accumulated meal supplies held up by the March-April car shortage.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	8,940,000	12,060,000
Sinct Sept. 1.....	135,910,000	271,340,000

Waxes

Beeswax—An urgent consuming inquiry featured the market, but business was slow owing to scarcity of offers for shipment from primary sources. Prices were well maintained at ceilings. Arrivals were reported totaling 1,725 blocks and 15 bags, for deliveries against previous contracts.

Candelilla—Supplies on the spot continued scarce and were closely held at ceilings. Consumers showed an excellent inquiry for shipment from Mexico, but sellers were not offering.

Carnuba—This market was dull, despite the active consuming demand for all positions. Shipments from Brazil were unobtainable and the market entirely nominal.

Ouricury—Buyers were in the market for supplies and bidding at ceilings for prompt and forward shipment, but producers in Brazil were not offering.

N.Y. Oil Trades Outing July 10

Reservations for the Oil Trades Association of New York outing, to be held at Pelham, N. Y., July 10, are in charge of John F. Renick, 114 Liberty street, New York.

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Dr. C.M.A. Stine Retires From du Pont Co.

For reasons of health, Dr. Charles M. A. Stine will retire June 30 as a member of the executive committee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and as its adviser on research and development. He will retain his positions of vice-president and director.

Dr. Stine will be succeeded on the executive committee by Roger Williams, assistant general manager of the explosives department, who has been elected a vice-president and member of the board of directors and will assume the duties of adviser on research and development.

The retirement of Dr. Stine as a member of the executive committee comes after thirty-eight years with the company, during all of which time, in various capacities, he was closely identified with its research and development. In seventeen years, after joining the company in 1907, Dr. Stine rose from a minor research position to chemical director.

Mr. Williams, who succeeds Dr. Stine on the executive committee, was born in Pottsville, Pa., and educated at the University of Nebraska and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received a B.S. from M.I.T. in 1914 and did graduate work at M.I.T. until 1916. For the next two years he was research chemist for the Nitrogen Products Company. Joining the du Pont company in 1918, he was a research chemist in the chemical department until 1924. When du Pont entered the synthetic ammonia business in 1924, with the formation of Lazote, Inc., he was made chemical director of the new company. Lazote, Inc., became the du Pont Ammonia Corporation and later the ammonia department. Early in 1943 he was named assistant general manager of the explosives department.

Research Subsidy

Continued from page 3

criticism was expressed, however, over the treatment that has been accorded scientists and technical men under the draft rules.

Representative Gordon L. McDonough of California, who is sponsoring a bill (H.R. 2827) to exempt scientists and certain other key personnel from the draft, told the house that, of all the nations at war, the United States was the only one that failed to provide adequate safeguards against the draft's becoming too great a drain on the reservoir of scientists and technical men. He said that we are going to suffer severely in future years from a shortage of chemists, engineers, physicists, and other highly skilled personnel.

Joining in this criticism, Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota said that we are systematically destroying our potential scientists of tomorrow without the full realization of Congress and the people, and certainly without their approval or consent. He said it was incredibly shortsighted for us to be sending the geniuses of tomorrow to be killed. He added:—

Russia is reported to have spent $2,600,000,000 last year for promotion of medical, chemical, physical, and other scientific research and development. England will not permit a youth with special scientific ability to be taken into her armed forces no matter how desperate her military needs. The English rightly regard it not as relieving such a boy from military service as a "special privilege," but rather as assigning him to continue scientific studies as a "special duty," an even mort important service to his country than military service.

Now that our pressure for military manpower is somewhat lessened, I hope there will be prompt modification of selective-service practices so that we can preserve and develop to the utmost the few thousand young men each year who alone can furnish the scientific leadership of tomorrow. It is almost criminal, not to them but to our country, to draft a nation's potential scientific geniuses just to carry a gun in the rear rank, important as that is. The time to make sure of our having superiority in science in the decades ahead is right now.

Acrylic Cartel Suit

Continued from page 3

London. The foreign concerns were named as co-conspirators but were not indicted.

Supporting its case with the introduction of more than 240 documents, including letters, reports, telegrams and cablegrams exchanged between the defendants and the unindicted principals, the Government sought to prove that the agreements imposed numerous restrictions on the defendant companies.

The defense produced witnesses to show that the operations of the companies in relation to acrylics were strictly under patent license agreements, which they contend were valid, legal and legitimate. They denied that any of them conspired to limit production or set prices, contending that some of the agreements proved of great value to the Government during wartime.

Defendants in the suit were:—Lammot duPont, chairman of the board of the duPont Company; W. S. Carpenter, president of the duPont Company; William F. Harrington, vice-president; F. A. Wardenburg, general manager of the ammonia department; A. E. Pitcher, general manager of the plastic department, all of the duPont Company. Otto Haas, president of Rohm & Haas and Dr. D. S. Frederick, sales manager of the plastics department of Rohm & Haas.

Statement by W. S. Carpenter, jr., president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., regarding the acquittal of the company, said:—

Du Pont is naturally gratified at the outcome of this case. The decision gives convincing answer to repeated charges, in many cases by responsible government officials, alleging improper conduct in the plastics field. Long before any judicial proof was offered, books, magazine articles, testimony before congressional committees, and speeches carried on an incessant barrage of insinuation which a jury has now determined to be unfounded.

Two counts of the indictment, charging monopoly and conspiracy to monopolize, were dismissed at the instance of the prosecution before the case opened. A separate indictment concerning monopoly and restraint of trade in the denture field also was quashed.

It has been charged that artifically high prices have been maintained by agreement, particularly those applying to denture material. It has been alleged that du Pont was a part of a cartel to territorialize the world.

Despite the serious implications and wide circulation of these charges, when the time came to produce supporting evidence in court the prosecution was unable to do so.

Monsanto Chemical Names Two to Research Posts

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has named Dr. Earl W. Gluesenkamp and Dr. James H. Lum assistant directors of the Central Research Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio.

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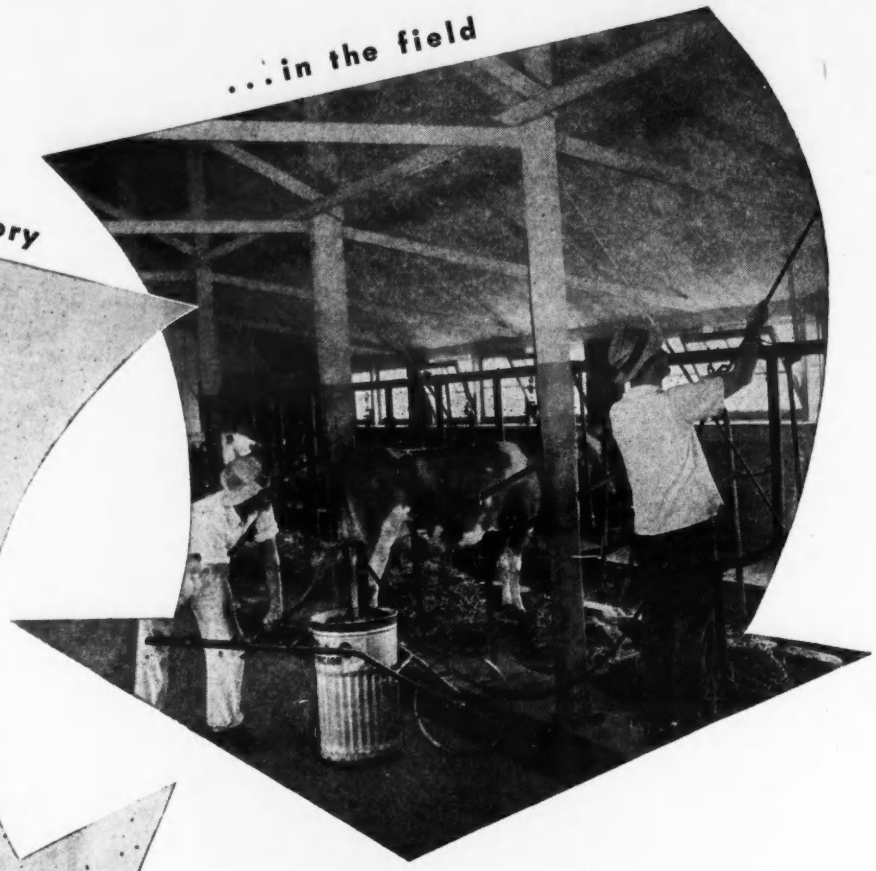

combined operations

...another Santobane mission under way

Of interest to users of Santobane*, (Monsanto's own Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane, Tech.), and to users of formulations of this famous war-developed insecticide, is this announcement of a joint research development . . . in the laboratory and in the field . . . by Monsanto Chemical Company and McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co. whereby the latter will be able to offer to its many licensees dependable formulations of Santobane for pest control.

This first announcement of such a combined operation does not mean that consumers can immediately expect Santobane formulations to end insecticide problems in industry, on the farm or in the home. Santobane is still going practically 100% to the military, with only experimental quantities available for other use. Also, there is considerably more to be learned about Santobane's proper formulation as well as its toxicity to humans before its full effectiveness or its limitations can be determined.

But the program as announced here has been set up, excellent results have been achieved, and the millions interested in positive pest control can look forward with confidence to the same excellent results from Santobane's peacetime applications as are being achieved in war. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price features in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week included advances in quotations on commercial sorbitol and sparteine sulphate, and a further drop in the values obtained for spot menthol.

Quicksilver continued to be unsettled and tended downward under pressure exerted mainly by foreign metal. Mercurials continued on a price schedule based on quicksilver costing far more than it does today. Codliver oil was an item of substantial strength regardless of a further substantial arrival. The majority of products in the market were in very steady price price position but were not subject to increasing demand for the time being at least.

During the week, quinacrine was returned to general allocation when WPB put it under schedule III of the general chemical order M-300. Allocation has been "off" since last January. Restoration of allocation control, and an increase in production, are necessary, according to WPB, to meet increased American and allied military requirements and to assure sufficient qinacrine for civilians in this country.

The War Food Administration issued an inventory control order on glycerin, while the Commissioner of Narcotics removed quota restrictions on cocaine because of inreased production.

The Bureau of the Census was authority for the statement that consumption of codliver oil in pharmaceutical manfacture in 1944 dropped 15 percent below that in 1943. Also, for the statement that consumption of other fishliver oils in making pharmaceuticals in 1944 dropped 82 percent below 1943 consumption. The bureau also issued production, shipment and stock data on gelatin used for all purposes in the first quarter of 1945.

Acetone—Need for this article is taking production promptly as it becomes available and hence the immediate position remains tight. However, some quarters think that an easing of consumption eventually may permit allocation of output closer to the actual requests filed with the War Production Board. It all depends on the trend of the war requirements.

Acid, Citric—Far more need than can be filled exists and there is not the slightest sign of producers being able to supply larger quantities, nor of the War Production Board entertaining even the idea of increase in allocations particularly to the beverage trade.

Acid, Tartaric—The producers seem to depend largely on raw materials produced in the western hemisphere. Chile has played an important part, together with the Argentine. Signs of a liberal increase in available supplies are lacking at this time.

Alcohol—The War Food Administration on June 16 put into effect WFA order 132 which prohibits the sale of corn to a distiller, or the purchase of corn by a distiller or exporter, on or after June 16. It also prohibits the use of previously acquired corn in manufacturing alcohol or for export, unless the corn is acquired under contracts entered into before June 11. The measure was taken to assure essentials corn supplies for feed mixers and industrial processors. WFA officials pointed out that while there is a substantial volume of corn in the country, it is not moving to market in quantity.

Aloin—Decrease in production cost has been reflected by a lowering of prices on aloin recently. The new schedule appeared to have the earmarks of reasonable stability which is likely to hold unless the cost of gum aloe shall undergo further and substantial price reduction.

Argols—Replacement cost of this article and similar materials used in making tartar products appears to have strong underpinning in the several primary markets. Domestic consumers have to depend much on South American countries for supplies since European countries get their main supplies from eastern hemisphere nations. The price was very firm at the late rise.

Berberine—It may be that domestic collection of certain raw material may be larger this year and restoration of berberine to current stocks has a reasonably favorable outlook at this time.

Butyl Acetate—The only price changes made in this article have been in the product of fermentation material produced in Illinois and Indiana. Material made by the fermentation process conducted at other points—which means at Gulf and eastern Atlantic points—continues to sell at stabilized prices, when available. Complete stabilization rules the schedule on synthetic material, also.

Caffeine—An importation of 150 barrels of anhydrous material was reported. It was for delivery against known engagements filed with Federal distribution agencies.

Castor Oil—Importations of beans from Brazil totaled 1,035,450 pounds last week, bringing the total since January 1 to 133,430,450 pounds. This latter figure compares with 135,311,900 pounds for the corresponding time a year ago. It will thus be seen that the excess of last year's importations over those this year is steadily being reduced. Sellers at the source still hold price views around $82 per long ton, Brazilian ports, and consumers here would likely be willing to pay $80 for anything to be shipped in July-August. Unconfirmed reports said that sales of distant futures had been made at $78. It is the inbetween crop season in Brazil and the largest operators there are disposed to hold aloof pending further developments and an indication of probable requirements of the consuming industries.

Chicago, June 20. — Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Codliver Oil—Further importations swelled the total of stocks recently added to holdings in this country but the arrivals were reported well engaged prior to ship's arrival and little to nothing was in the open market for sale at the exceptionally firm price of $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon. The arrival last week totaled 2,582 drums.

Theoretically, fishing and production operations can now be resumed by the British, Norwegian, and German producers. Norway seems to have provided for a fleet of trawlers by buying the same from Sweden. Britain has been reported to have created a trawler fleet which at once time was said to have been laid up in the West Indies.

It seems highly improbable that the Germans will get to work making codliver oil in the very near future, but stranger things could happen. Unfortunately the fishing season in European waters is well advanced. Hence, factors here expect that European production will return as a major market influence in 1946.

The Bureau of the Census reports that in 1944 approximately 7,800,000 pounds of codliver oil were used in making pharmaceuticals, comparing with 9,200,000 pounds in 1943. About 90 percent of the 8,700,000 pounds consumed in 1944 was for pharmaceutical account. In 1943 the ratio was 94 percent of the 9,800,000 pounds consumed. Production of feeding oils consumed by animals and poultry consumed approximately 925,000 pounds of codliver oil.

Fishliver Oils—Demand takes production with a promptness that leaves but small reserves in the hands of the leading suppliers. New developments are lacking. In 1944, 318,000 pounds of fishliver oils were used to make pharmaceuticals, according to the Bureau of the Census. In 1943,

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sorbitol, 1½c. per lb.
Sparteine sulphate, 45c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
219.2	220.0	221.4	239.2

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1,800,000 pounds were used, also 7,800,000 pounds were used in 1944 to make feeding oils for animals and poultry.

San Francisco, June 20.—The supply situation on livers remains unchanged. The market remained static as did the demand for oil. No changes are expected in the near future.

Gelatin—The Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board has provided the following operation data concerning gelatin during the first quarter of this year:—

Gelatin Data: January-March

	January-March, 1945		
	Pounds		
	Output	Shipments	Stocks
Edible	6,533,000	6,258,000	2,136,000
Technical	493,000	569,000	153,000
Pharmaceutical	1,124,000	954,000	320,000
Photographic	2,187,000	1,977,000	2,288,000
Totals	10,337,000	9,758,000	4,907,000

Glycerin—Demand for refined glycerin remained excellent, and the general undertone of the market was one of strength. Substantial quantities of glycerin were reported under engagement in Argentina, which should provide the refiners with larger quantities of raw material in the future. Prices for crude glycerin in this country remained very firm.

The War Food Administration issued WFO 134, restricting the inventories of glycerin users to a 30-day supply and of glycerin distributors to a 20-day supply, effective June 21, 1945.

The order is expected to help producers and refiners rebuild their stocks so that they may readily meet any emergency or sudden war demands. Although total United States stocks of glycerin are above the minimum levels considered necessary to avoid restrictions on use, producers' and refiners' stocks are at a low level. Since military demands for glycerin are supplied by this latter group, the WFA action was taken to assure adequate producers' and refiners' stocks.

Under the provisions of WFO 134, every person who uses more than 1,150 pounds of glycerin any calendar month must file with the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., Bureau of the Census Form BM-1, on or before the fifteenth day of the following month.

Chicago, June 20.—Glycerin prices are: —Chemically pure, tanks, 17c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17¼c.; less carlots, 17¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 16½c.; drums, carlots, 16¾c.; less carlots, 17¼c.

Menthol—Spot prices on natural menthol were lower at $9 to $9.50 per pound and to recently available stocks 332 cases were added last week. A substantial lack of clarity obscures the market here and in Brazil. Knowledge that $3 is a normal price for menthol exists in Brazil as well as here. While no one expects a return of normal values, there is a disposition to hold aloof for the purpose of affecting such recessions in price as may be warranted by actual production costs in Brazil. The larger factors in this country are disposed to encourage Brazilian production as much as possible.

Milk Powder—The War Food Administration bought 10,237,079 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder on May 30 and 31. Spray process 4,077,625 pounds. May purchase totals for lend-lease were skimmed milk roller process, 24,178,409 pounds;

Quicksilver—Not very active locally but continuing to show unsettlement and a tendency toward price decline under the pressure of competition. Reports fail to show any large unsold supply in the hands of the American mines. Hence, price pressure originates mainly from the influence of foreign metal.

San Francisco, June 20.—The quicksilver market was fairly quiet here this week, although interest was well maintained. Metal was scarce but the price remained between $145 and $150 per flask, San Francisco.

Quinacrin—Increased American and allied military requirements caused WPB to place this antimalarial under allocation control of schedule III, order M-300. Allocation control had been removed in January, when mili-

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Pfizer Vice-President

Fred J. Stock, former chief of the Drug and Cosmetics Division of the War Production Board, who recently joined Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, New York, has been been elected a vice-president and a member of the directorate.

tary demands decreased. Production must be increased, said WPB. Under controlled distribution, adequate supplies for civilian use in the United States will be assured, according to WPB.

Sorbitol—The producers advanced prices last week. Commercial solution in drums, carlots, now stand at 16¼c. per pound; less than carlots, 16¾c.

Sparteine Sulphate—Higher production cost has forced makers to advance quotations to a minimum of $2.25 ounce. Some former distributors lack supplies. Raw material cost was a leading influence in the development.

FEA Export Advisers To Meet June 28

OPD Washington Bureau

The Export Advisory Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration will hold an all-day meeting in Washington June 28. The agenda for the meeting are now being prepared and will comprise topics proposed for discussion by members of the committee as well as subjects named by FEA officials. The committee has eighteen members representing export and industrial firms from the East Coast, West Coast and Middle West.

Buy War Bonds

Bromine Sales Up 9 Percent in 1944

Sales of bromine compounds by primary producers increased in 1944 to establish a new record, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales of contained bromine amounted to 102,112,462 pounds, an increase of 9 percent over 1943. The increase was due largely to expanded production of ethylene dibromide for use in gasoline antiknock compounds. Sales figures are given in the following tables:—

	Pounds	
	1944	1943
Elemental bromine	3,742,307	4,171,537
Sodium bromide	1,452,901	4,353,376
Potassium bromide	2,687,604	2,953,044
Ammonium bromide	438,953	451,909
Other, including ethylene dibromide	112,281,833	99,074,044

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P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 3

slightly downward due to some war contract cancellations.

Commodity Prices

There is a substantial increase in the reports of higher prices over a month ago. There is still no indication of lower prices and, like last month, there is not an instance where a lower commodity price is reported.

The new steel prices effective during the past month are generally less than expected. The steady upward tendency persists, with every indication that OPA must and probably will grant higher prices for most commodities and products.

Buyers generally find it difficult to understand how prices can decline in view of the attitude of labor on wages.

West coast buyers report no general change but expect higher commodity prices.

Prices in Canada are reported steady and well under control. An ever-increasing pressure on price ceilings is reported.

Generally, buyers are hopeful we may be nearing easier markets, but so far such indications are few. The general tendency now is to increase prices wherever it can be done without direct violation of government rulings. A very apparent method is the cheapening of quality, or selling new merchandise at higher prices.

Lower prices are not expected soon.

Inventories

The past month shows little change in the inventory situation although the trend toward lower inventories has been checked. A few reports indicate higher inventories but generally the overall picture remains about the same.

Increase in inventories where indicated is apparently due to the fact that many war contracts are being reduced and, before the necessary paperwork and red tape to halt shipments can be taken care of, the material is produced and shipped and shows up in increased inventories.

Many buyers feel that it is good policy to maintain fairly high inventories because of the threat of higher prices and the scarcity of materials.

Buyers having reconversion problems are giving more thought to reducing inventories to better balanced proportions.

Stocks of coal depleted during the April idleness of mines are being built up.

Jobbers' stocks reported improving slightly. Consumer stocks down as scarcities ease.

Caution against inflated inventories is recommended in view of further contemplated cutbacks. This is no time for panicky buying to increase inventory.

The West coast reports shorter stocks in hands of both jobbers and manufacturers. One supplier reports highest inventory in history; another, lowest. This indicates extremes in present situation. Inventories of cotton sheeting and print cloth both very low.

Canadian buyers report no changes in raw material inventories. Finished stocks virtually nonexistent. Textiles very short; meat products, sugar, and canned fruits very tight; lumber scarce.

Inventory tendency in Canada is downward because of cancellations prospect. Aluminum less than a month ago. Steel, petroleum, construction, and transportation inventories same as month ago.

Buying Policy

Until the war ends and reconversion is an accomplished fact, there appears little chance for buyers to set up a very definite buying policy. Each situation appears to require special treatment. The extremes of from hand-to-mouth to one year seem to be changed on the long time end of it; this now seems to be at a maximum of six months with few exceptional cases. This indicates a good trend as it appears buyers are definitely endeavoring to cut down long-term commitments wherever possible.

Seller's ability to perform is a factor to be considered. All in all, buyers are being "very cautious," buy only for order needs and avoid inventory buying. The future is too uncertain to speculate on long supplies, even if permissible.

In general, current buying policy depends largely on the conditions surrounding each commodity and the prospective need for it. It would appear sound to extend coverage for raw materials on standard production items and cover reasonable inventory. We must, of course, protect requirements, but bargains today may be headaches tomorrow. And "tomorrow" may arrive in the next six months. Buying policy must be extremely elastic, for this situation may change overnight.

Specific Commodity Changes

The commodity situation shows continual change. Nothing can be taken for granted in sizing up this condition and all situations must be carefully watched and analyzed. There appears a somewhat easier procurement situation in some lines.

While a large number of limitation (L) and conservation (M) orders have been revoked, there is very little change in conditions because shortages of manpower and material regulations still in effect prevent it.

A general advance in the price level, that will include coal and more steel and iron products, is expected. Increase of 10 cents per hundredweight on common wire nails and 15 cents per hundredweight on black and galvanized wire is reported. Coke prices higher. Steel plates easier but most steel products continue in light supply.

Castings (gray iron and aluminum) appear in less critical delivery situation.

Buyers are interested in the aluminum price situation. Scrap inventories are tremendous and producing capacity for primary aluminum has expanded many times. Possibility of a lower price is indicated.

Contracts on caustic soda, soda ash, and muriatic acid have been placed on the same basis as last year. Glycerin reported higher. Mercury reported slightly lower, with more metal available. Bichromate of soda and sodium cyanide in short supply.

Cotton goods are in critical condition, having been in short supply for about two years. They are shorter now than at any time during the war period. Basic reasons are considered political.

Meat situation very spotty. Could improve with some incentive for growers and processors to break even.

Carbon black supply somewhat easier. Pigments tight.

Corrugated containers are reported higher. Wood boxes expected to advance in price very soon: OPA reported as recommending. Crating lumber still in short supply. Kraft paper tight.

Available supply of canvas gloves and leather-palm gloves still very tight.

Discounts (10 percent to 15 percent) on number of electrical equipment lines have been withdrawn.

Buyers on West coast report lumber still very tight. Food stocks lower. Are expecting price increases on certain basic cotton goods.

Third-quarter allocations on pulp are expected to show the bottom on pulp shortages has been passed. Expect shipment of Swedish pulp to ease this situation.

Employment

The trend toward lower employment figures reported a month ago appears to have changed. More reports now indicate a gain in employment figures although labor shortage is still a critical item. Most industries are still unable to get sufficient manpower to get the desired maximum production.

Detroit area has now been placed in class 3, indicating a sulplus of labor, but reports from that area indicate this surplus is largely made up of female help.

Labor is still a bottleneck in the lumber, textile, and tobacco industries. A large industrial in the East reports plenty of business and work but it is losing its help; workers appear tired

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and a great many are returning to their old homes and nonwar work.

Labor in the South which has been released by cutbacks is immediately absorbed. War contract cancellations in the Middle West have released some hundreds of men, but a large part of this type of help seems to migrate back to former homes in Kentucky and Tennessee, which does not help the situation. This applies particularly to the machine-tool industry where skilled help is still very short. Experienced help is not yet seeking jobs to any extent.

In the New England area the cotton, woolen, rubber, jewelry, and metal trades all report lower employment figures.

Local shipyards in the upper Great Lakes region are completing contracts and gradually laying off men, but the labor situation is still tight as seasonal industries such as grain elevators and iron ore industry quickly absorb any available help.

No relief appears in sight for areas having heavy ordnance, powder, and powder-loading plants. As this is written, however, there are rumors of impending heavy cutbacks in this type of production.

Increase in powder and engine plants in Kansas City area took up slack when large aluminum plant closed.

All reports indicate general labor unrest: some jurisdictional and some trying to hold union advantages. Labor generally easier but so far no unemployment of any large number.

Employment on the West coast, particularly in the San Francisco area, appears to be decreasing. This is largely felt in the shipyards where it is reported 1,000 workers per week have been leaving one yard alone. A few of these take jobs locally but most are returning to their homes in other States. The net result is a serious shortage of skilled workers, the navy having stated that 20,000 more workers are needed in the bay area shipyards.

No cutbacks at Boeing and shiprepair yards in Seattle area indicate a larbor shortage for some time to come.

The situation in Canada about parallels that in the United States. Some layoffs but workers quickly absorbed elsewhere. Every available man is being used.

General

Industrial purchasing agents are of the opinion that business generally continues to be good. They recognize that we are in a period of great uncertainty due to the continuing of the Japanese war.

The next change of any consequence may be downward although there are few signs of such a change at present.

The switch over to peacetime work which is anticipated may take up any slack in the near future caused by war contract cancellations, but the labor situation rates as a top problem in reconversion.

When things begin to slide off seriously, we may have a wave of labor trouble. Such a condition can only delay the whole economic switch from war to peace.

Much surplus material is gradually being released in an orderly manner that does not disturb business.

Incoming orders will probably trend lower and production will follow as backlogs are reduced.

The outlook for business in Canada seems to be clarified by the elections. The results are a stabilizing factor and help to accelerate support for the Pacific war and readjustment to civilian production.

Generally, there has been no letup in business volume in Canada. The difficulty of getting good labor is still the No. 1 problem.

Rubber Flat Goods Ceilings Modified

Two modifications have been made in the existing list of dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for rubber flat goods, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The changes, effective June 26, 1945, which apply to sales by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, are:—

1. The specific ceilings for combination syringe attachment sets and invalid rings for cushions are discontinued. Manufacturers will use their December 1, 1941, prices for these items, while wholesalers and retailers add their allowed mark-ups.

2. The specific ceilings for molded ice caps will apply only to those types sold by manufacturers on the December 1, 1941, base date at a net price of from 44 to 48 cents each. For all other types, manufacturers take their December 1, 1941, prices, and wholesalers and retailers add their specified mark-ups.

Air Reduction Elects Hill V.-P.

John A. Hill has been elected a vice-president of Air Reduction Company, New York. Richard W. Ryder has been elected secretary and treasurer; William Winters, jr., has been appoint-

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quiet trading was noted in tanstuffs during the week. The market was going through a readjustment period, with tanners reducing inventories to a more normal total in view of the reduced time for the delivery of materials from some of the primary markets. In some instances the time of the receipts of replacements has been cut 50 percent. Recent liberal quantities of divi-divi myrobalans, mangrove bark, and wattle bark have replenished tanners stocks. Lack of buying interest has caused prices of these materials to become easier and slightly lower than ceilings. However, there is a marked shortage of wattle and mangrove extracts, and the demand for these materials has not been satisfied because of the scarcity of supplies at foreign producing sources. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

The situation in sizing materials is steadily becoming more critical. The inability of obtaining corn has caused processors to reduce production schedules which was reflected in all cereal products. Owing to the scarcity of other sizing materials, consumers have been depending upon corn dextrines and starches as substitutes. Shipments of new-crop tapioca flour from Brazil have been further delayed by the lack of shipping. and supplies were reported held on docks awaiting cargo space. Offerings of tapioca flour from Brazil continued light, with sellers quoting well above import ceilings.

OPA announced price ceilings for logwood, fustic and hypernic extracts effective June 28. The ceiling for hypernic was not increased, while logwood was advanced $3, and fustic $1.50 per 100 pounds. All the increases will be absorbed by users, principally leather and textile manufacturers.

Chemicals

Alum'na Chloride—Consumers were absorbing fair sized lots for prompt delivery. Prices unchanged and steady.

Alumina Formate—This market was firm with demand steady for prompt and nearby requirements. Quotations were well maintained.

Bichromates—Tight supply situation shows no sign of slackening. Heavy demand continued for military requirements. Available supplies for civilian uses continued limited. Prices firm at ceilings.

Chrome Acetate—There has been no material easing in the supply situation. Deliveries against contracts moving in good volume.

Sulphonated Oils—Scarcity of animal and vegetable oils restricting business. Consuming demand active, with producers confining sales to small lots.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Market quiet, with small quantities well held at former levels.

Cochineal—Routine demand continued for this material. Prices unchanged and steady.

Fustic—Moderate but steady call noted for immediate requirements. Prices were well maintained.

Madder—Trading confined to small lots for actual needs. Market firm and unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—A steady seasonal demand was absorbing production. Market was firm at prevailing levels. The call for dried soluble blood continued active against former orders. New business was for moderate quantities.

Albumen Egg—There was no material easing of the existing tight supply situation. Demand continued active with supplies inadequate to meet consumers requirements. Trading was light and confined to small lots. Production continued far below consuming needs and there were no signs of improvement. Market was strong at ceilings. Prime grades of technical were in moderate call and were well held at former levels. WFA purchased 347,560 pounds of dried eggs at $391,544 during May for export under lend-lease.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.7	279.7	279.7	262.8

Corn Dextrine—Deliveries against contracts active, but were still from six to eight weeks behind schedules. Production has been reduced owing to the scarcity of corn.

Egg Yolk—Lack of supplies continued to curtail trading. Demand was active and the market strong at ceiling. Prospects for improvement in the output in the near future not promising.

Starch, Corn—Inability to obtain corn compelled processors to operate at reduced schedules, curtailing production. Deliveries against previous orders continued from six to eight weeks behind schedules. Domestic demand exceeds the supply and export business has been ignored. Quotations were firm at ceilings. WFA purchased 9,722,140 pounds at $368,030 during May for export under lend-lease. Visible corn supply declined 1,006,000 bushels for the week ended June 16 and totaled 11,298,000 bushels as compared with 9,059,000 bushels a year ago.

Starch, Potato—This market was dull and nominal in the absence of supplies for resale.

Tapioca Flour—Shipments of new crop from Brazil have been delayed by the uncertain shipping situation. Supplies were held at docks awaiting shipping space. There has been little business reported booked for shipment, as offerings have been light, and generally held as much as 1c. per pound above import ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Consuming interest was fair and under more liberal offerings for shipment from Colombia, quotations were slightly below ceilings. Recent sales of 42 percent tannin were reported on the basis of $67.50 per ton, landed U. S. ports.

Fustic Extract—OPA ceilings were advanced, effective June 28, $1.50 per cwt. and 30 degree was named at $14 per cwt., delivired, East of Rockies, and $13 f.o.b. works, West of the Rockies.

Hypernic Extract—Unchanged price ceilings were announced by OPA. The 60 degree was held at $19 per cwt. delivered, East of Rockies, and $18 f.o.b. works West of Rockies.

Logwood Extract — Price ceilings were increased $3 per cwt. by OPA, effecive June 28. The 51-degree was advanced to $17 per cwt. delivered, East of Rockies, and $16 f.o.b. works, West of the Rockies.

Mangrove Bark—Demand for mangrove bark was quiet, while an active inquiry continued for the extract. Offers for shipment of bark were fairly liberal, while supplies of extract continued scarce. Bark for prompt and nearby delivery was quoted at $67.50 per ton, landed U. S. ports, which was slightly under ceilings. Arrivals of 2,250 bags were noted from Cristobal.

Myrobalans—Some 17,655 bags of myrobalans arrived for consignment against prior contracts. Tanners were showing little interest in the market and new business was dull. Offerings for shipment were not as heavy as recently. J 1 were quoted at $55 per ton, and J 2 at $48 per ton, landed U. S. ports, for nearby delivery.

Quebracho—Market continued firm at ceilings. Recent heavy arrivals replenished inventories. Tanners were showing a good inquiry for nearby and forward delivery.

Tara Powder—Trading was quiet. Shipments were offered at $118 per long ton, landed U. S. ports, which was a shade lower than ceilings.

Wattle Bark—This market was firm for both the bark and extract. Tanners' interest was centered in the latter, but scanty offerings from primary sources restricted trading. Prices were firm at ceilings.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—6-25-1945

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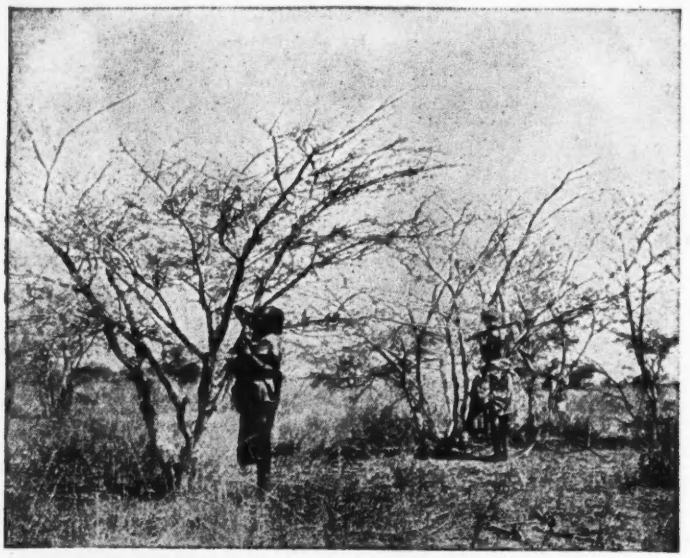

Above: Gum Arabic Gardens

At Right:
Exudation of Gum Tragacanth

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS . . . FOR VICTORY

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for medicinal botanical drugs during the past week was not in excess of the normally reduced volume at this season in recent years. Consumers who still have fair-sized inventories were reported to be holding aloof in order to take such advantage, if any, as might accrue through the restoration of importations from Europe. Consumers who are not quite so satisfactorily placed, on the other hand, were in the market for goods as soon as actual need pressed, and much of the business done last week was of that sort. The general price structure on medicinal botanicals was firm.

Real strength was disclosed in N. F., cramp bark and in henbane leaves. Collection of cramp bark is disappointing and prices being paid were said to warrant a higher spot market. Excellent demand for henbane leaves, and for extract, too, has reduced the spot supply and forced a rising current within the price structure. However, a fairly good prospect for new crop was said to contain the germ of possible price declines in the future.

Olibanum gum prices were unchanged, but the market tended to strengthen because of the lack of clarity in the forward position of the material at the source. Arabic sorts were fractionally higher, possibly reflecting strength added to the primary market by recent buying by European nations.

Bitter Haitian orange peel—quarters and ribbons—was a small fraction lower. Some weakness was noted in fenugreek seed and spot as well as future prices were cheaper. African and Cochin ginger were listed in the decline of prices, a not unexpected development in view of normal prices for a spot African root.

Balsams

Copaiba—Arrivals from the primary market totaled 93 packages and reached a market firm in price and subject to a somewhat larger demand.

Fir—Very firm in all its aspects. Canadian balsam was especially noted for sustained price position and well maintained consumer demand for quantities moderate in size.

Barks

Cramp—New crop is being obtained at a higher cost, and spot quotations on N. F. material were advanced last week to 80c. to 81c. per pound, closing strong thereat.

Fringetree — Quotations were off sharply to 58c. to 59c. per pound, reflecting a more favorable supply position and cost. A deal of competition appeared to be growing.

Orange Peel—Haitian bitter peel was sharply higher at 12c. to 12½c. per pound for quarters or ribbons and the quality was said to average very good. Haitian costs were reported at higher levels.

Sassafras—The spot market was seasonably inactive. Interest at this time centers in the collection of new crop goods, fair progress in which seems to have resulted from the ground work of local dealers.

Beans

Vanilla—Further arrivals of beans were reported, this time being 259 cases that reached here from Fort de France, Martinique. Further quantities are said to be due from other sources of supply and some believe that, when all goods expected have arrived, the total landings will represent about 200 tons of beans.

Berries

Buckthorn — Moderate quantities were reported and there was hardly enough material in reserve to constitute a basis for firm prices.

Juniper—Importers look forward to restocking liberally with goods obtained from the normal and largest primary market in Europe. It is understood that substantial amounts are likely to come forward but a considerable part will likely be for the direct account of manufacturing consumers. With more alcohol and good quality juniper berries being available, the supply of gin is destined to increase in quantity and quality if all goes well.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Arabic gum, sorts, ¼c. per lb.
Cramp bark, NF, 6c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 40c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, 2½c. per lb.

Other Articles

None

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Burdock root, 1c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Fringetree bark, 7c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Cochin, bleached, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, good, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
good, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
230.4	226.9	227.5	245.1

Flowers

Lavender—Connections with the primary market have been restored in some measure and there is some reason to expect that before the end of the Summer some new crop French flowers may appear in local trade circles. Normal prices, however, seem unlikely to be established very soon.

Saffron—Two qualities of Spanish flowers were being offered last week. One was priced higher at $39 to $39.50 per pound and was thought to be N. F. in quality. The other was priced at $37.50 to $38 and was described as being "medium" quality. Quality is often governed by the percentage of styles, and to be N. F. not more than 10 percent of styles is permitted.

Gums

Arabic—The spot price of sorts was fractionally higher at 12c. to 12¼c. per pound. This seemed to reflect a strengthening in the primary market from whence has come reports of large purchases having been made by European nations trading direct with the source and through London.

Karaya—A quantity totaling 3,415 bags was reported as having been added to the available spot supply. The price position remained generally steady since sales made prior to the goods becoming available had been fairly substantial in size.

Olibanum — Sellers have become rather more reserved. The forward position of the article at the source is indistinct and, pending clarification, dealers are disposed to go somewhat slow in the matter of making substantial commitments.

Herbs and Leaves

Ephedra—Restocking of this article has not been a common event since China was shut off by the war. However, one large manufacturing consumer added 196 bales to his supply last week.

Henbane—Stocks gained to the extent of 185 bales even as prices rose sharply to $1.45 to $1.50 per pound. Dealers said spot stocks were sharply smaller, the result of high demand for both leaves and their extract. However, easing of prices is not unlikely if reports of the new crop are sustained by the event.

Sage—Spot stocks of Spanish leaves were offered at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, which amounted to a 5c. decline from previous quotations. No other price change developed in the sage group.

Sweet Basil—Some local factors declared that they found it impossible to get offerings from the Pacific coast market. Communications go unanswered. Yet quotations from Los Angeles have come in at 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Wormwood—There will be a good market for anything that can be col-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
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CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
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UVA URSA LEAVES
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lected this year. The domestic item is likely to be important notwithstanding the chance that European leaves may reach this country this year.

Miscellaneous

Kamala—Stocks were restored to the extent of at least 125 bags and the goods went into very firm hands who foresaw a very good market for the moderate quantity.

Manna—Liberation of Italy has not restored imports of natural manna from that country, the principal market of the world. Dealers are anxious again to be able to offer the consuming trade.

Papain—Sales were fairly active, yet conditions were reasonably favorable to the consuming trade since prices were none too firm under competitive conditions.

Roots

Burdock—Stocks were up to the extent of 42 packages and the market was down to 29c. to 30c. per pound when spot goods were offered last week.

Dandelion—Not stocked so well as to make importers indifferent to any export proposals that might develop from European sources.

Gentian—In good supply and subject only to routine request last week. Prices were reported to have worked down sufficiently to make likely a firming up in values at the source.

Rhubarb—Stocks gained by 56 packages and came to a market in which competition had been rather keen in recent weeks. Conditions favored buyers with firm orders in hand.

Serpentaria—The most limited sort of carryover was the result of inventory and much must be done to create a supply likely to be sufficient for trade needs during the coming year.

Seeds

Celery—The fact that stocks gained by 615 bags proved to be without influence on prevailing prices, which were generally steady at 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Some crop advices have been poor.

Coriander—Consumers have engaged substantial quantities to come forward from the Argentine but they are totally without information setting a definite time for despatch hither.

Dill—There seems to be plenty of dewhiskered material available around 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound but no great number of buyers appeared during the past week. No natural seed was to be found.

Fenugreek—Stocks of India seed were revived by 260 packages. The price for Morocco seed went down to 7½c. to 8c. per pound and the goods were on spot.

Fleaseed—Local supplies of husks gained to the extent of 1,191 packages. India blonde seed was considerably firmer on spot.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican allspice for future arrival was cheaper at 15½c. to 16c. per pound but spot goods held unchanged at 16c. to 16½c.

Clove—Madagascar spice on spot was shaded to 16½c. to 17c. per pound and futures were off to 16c. to 16½c. Zanzibar spice held unchanged.

Ginger—African root was lower at 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Bleached Cochin root was reduced to 20c. to 20½c. for spot and future delivery. Calicut root of a quality described as Romeo type was also quoted at 20c. to 20½c.

—*Continued on page 66*

Ketchum & Co. Acquires E.J. Barry, Inc.

Ketchum & Co., Inc., service wholesale druggists, New York, has acquired the full ownership in E. J. Barry, Inc., wholesale druggist. The Barry company is to be continued as a separate operating unit, and will retain its present management and personnel. Additional management will be provided by the Ketchum organization.

Ketchum & Co. was founded by the late Victor I. Altshul in 1898 as a retail drug store, and expanded its activities into the field of wholesale drug distribution. The firm of E. J. Barry was founded by the late Edward J. Barry in 1899 as a drug brokerage house, and shortly entered into the wholesaling of drug store supplies.

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"Barks are peeled in the Winter or early Spring. Seeds and berries are gathered whenever ripe, some maturing early in the Spring and others not until late in the Fall."

Except for details in their application, these principles remain sound today when the center of drug collection has shifted from New England to the southern states.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The feature development in the essential oil market last week was the arrival of about 110,000 pounds of Italian bergamot oil, sales of which were made even before the goods had been cleared. The new supply came on the market at a reduction of $2.50 per pound below the last firm spot price. Although lemon oil from Italy had been scheduled for transport on the same ship, none arrived and, apparently, none had been loaded at the source. In the scramble to buy oil, prices advanced.

The bergamot came packed in 28-pound and 56-pound tins, a fact which suggested the goods having been originally packed for the London market. Normal packing for the United States is 25-pound coppers or tins, while the oil that did arrive came in containers containing fractional units of the British 112 pound hundredweight. The quality of this lot will be guaranteed as to ester content by the government, in contrast to the first lot the quality of which was established by trade chemists.

No lavender flower oil appeared on the open market, the limited quantity recently landed here being withheld to meet needs existing for many months past. Orange oil stocks showed a moderate gain, but the importation came to a market of strong demand and price. Other imports included moderate quantities of eucalyptus, grapefruit, lemongrass, and sandalwood oils.

Oils of the French colonies continued in limited supply. Much of the oil recently imported found ready buyers and completion of sales left little material for warehousing by dealers. The undertone of the entire group held very firm.

Market Trends

Prices Reduced

None

Prices Advanced

Bergamot, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
228.7	229.4	230.1	262.3

Essential Oils

Almond — Dealers seek a liberal restoration of bitter almond oil stocks and hope that production in France will be resumed in quantity and exports expedited to this country.

Anise — Replacement products were in better demand, a marked gain being noted over the satisfactory level of sales noted for some time past.

Bay — Demand was mainly of jobbing size, yet the total of transactions was fair in size and prices displayed complete stability in local circles.

Bergamot — Early last week, about 110,000 pounds of Italian oil reached this country. Although the oil had not been cleared at midweek, sales were underway and transactions at $8 per pound were reported. The business was done with both actual consumers and resellers. Late in the week, asking prices were $8.50 to $9 per pound and a solid undertone governed the price structure.

The oil had been apparently destined for British sources since it reached this country packed in tins containing 28 pounds or 56 pounds each. Since the basic British unit of weight is often 112 pounds, or a British hundredweight, it was noted here that this shipment was packed in weights fractional of the British hundredweight. It may be surmised that cases involved in this shipment contained 112 pounds, and contained either two 56-pound tins or four 28-pound tins.

This second lot of bergamot — the first was about 90,000 pounds and arrived last October eventually to enter the spot market at $6 per pound for consumer sales—will be sold to dealers under a guarantee as to quality. This time, the government will guarantee the ester content of each parcel but quality of the first lot was determined by chemists in the essential oil trade.

Some dealers indicated that their quota of the 110,000 pounds has been already sold into consumption. Trade indications showed that there were ready buyers for anything available at $8 per pound, dealers thus seeking to absorb any oil owned by dealers with a quota not already engaged for consumption.

Sales of this oil to dealers imported by the Foreign Economic Administration will be through the United States Commercial Company, according to FEA, which acts on behalf of the Allied Commission for the sale of all Italian products in the United States.

Bois de Rose—This article continues to be very scarce on spot and difficult to purchase at the source with any certainty of goods being shipped promptly.

Cananga—Very firm but lacking much demand. Numerous dealers are clear of supplies and others hold very limited quantities, usually for their regular customers.

Caraway—The supply situation tends to become tighter because of distillers inability to get further prompt deliveries of seed for distillation purposes. Demand was only moderate last week.

Cardamom—The raw material market has turned firmer and top quality material was exceptionally well maintained under moderate offerings. Oil prices continued very firm under a well sustained jobbing request.

Celery — Excitement has been squeezed from the raw material market and prices have softened. Apparently, oil prices have assumed a steadier position even though the price range is inordinarily wide.

Citronella—Very steady on spot. Stocks were conservative and not readily subject to certain and prompt replacement. Prices were maintained in line with replacement costs and sustained by a steady flow of small orders.

Clove—Very firm in all respects. Demand pressed steadily and was satisfied with some difficulty because of insufficient production in domestic circles and a not too ample inflow of foreign oil into this market.

Coriander—Much trouble is being experienced in getting seed in whatever foreign market. While goods have been bought, they fail to find space on returning ships. Furthermore, some adverse reports concerning the Morocco crop have reached here. Therefore, the future supply of oil is likely to remain conservative.

Dillweed—Very fair demand has given some support to prices which recently turned downward under competition. Although it might be possible to shade $4.70 per pound, that is the prevailing value at the moment.

Eucalyptus — Arrivals last week totaled 25 cases, a welcome event that aided consumers in some measure but failed materially to ease the distress of dealers unable to restore even moderate reserves.

Ginger—Prices held steady at both ends of an exceptionally wide range and they reflected the high prices that must be paid to get African root for distillation purposes—it is 20c. per pound against a normal price of about 4c. Demand was moderate.

Grapefruit—Importation of 10 cases was reported. The market based on domestic oil was around $2.15 to $2.20 per pound and offerings were distinctly moderate throughout the period.

Juniper—So far as known, the ship that brought in bergamot oil from Italy did not also bring forward Italian juniper berry oil. It is said that some oil has been engaged to come forward.

Lemon—Although a consignment of Italian oil had been expected to come forward on the ship that did fetch 110,000 pounds of bergamot oil to this country, no Italian lemon oil was aboard and hence the spot market is left almost high and dry so far as open market stocks with which to fill open market orders.

Lemongrass—Two drums were imported last week, little enough when the needs of the market are considered in relation to available supply. An exceptionally firm undertone prevailed throughout the period.

Orange—Importations totaled 1,118 cases of oil that reached a market of substantial price strength and excellent consuming demand. Little

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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competition prevailed in local circles and conditions were favorable to the complete maintenance of values, if not to the creation of further advances in prices.

Peppermint—There are some signs that suggest influences that are at work with a view to the coming new crop of this oil. There is talk of more competition and occasional price shading in local circles, but the fact seems to be that there is not much held in this market and not a great deal remains unsold in firsthands or middlewestern banks.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—Hard to get most of the time and at times unobtainable from sources of normal distribution.

Amyl Salicylate — Good demand found it difficult to cover its needs and in some respects the spot market was nominal and likely so to remain in many directions.

Anethol—Good demand encountered limited supplies most of the time and consumers often went unsatisfied.

Benzaldehyde — Although there is some reason to hope for larger quantities to become available for not strictly essential consumers, few dealers and distributors are banking much on that eventuality. Of course, medicinal needs will be met, but there is other consumption that will go short of supplies.

Benzyl Compounds—Almost without exception members of this group are obtainable only occasionally and then in but small amounts. To all practical purpose, the market is nominal.

'Hollywood' Limited

—Continued from page 3

ing a douche was a deception attempting to capitalize on the prestige of the medical profession. In the cosmetic field, a parallel endorsement would be that of actresses of Hollywood. It was reasonable therefore to find the advertisement misleading and deceptive, and where there is a rational basis for the conclusion of the administrative body, our duty is ended.

The motion to insert after the words "Hollywood, California" in the order, the parenthetical sentence:—(The term "Hollywood, California," as used herein, means the entire city of Los Angeles, California, and those adjacent or contiguous independent municipalities which are generally regarded as comprising the Los Angeles metropolitan area, such as Culver City, Beverly Hills, Glendale and Santa Monica), is hereby granted and the order as amended is affirmed and must be so enforced.

Perfume Specialties
Aromatic Chemicals

Firmenich + Co.
135 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE • 612 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

HANDED DOWN FOR 147 YEARS!

During those years we have never compromised with quality in the field of Aromatics and Essential Oils. Rest assured that we never will!

Our competent, experienced compounding laboratories stand ready at any time to aid you in the solution of your perfuming problems. Our vast store of experienced knowledge is at your command at all times!

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Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N. J.
Boston Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Los Angeles

CHICAGO DALLAS DENVER NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
SUPREME AROMATICS
ESSENTIAL—FLAVORING—PERFUME
OILS
LOS ANGELES MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER WINNIPEG MEXICO CITY
FLORASYNTH LABORATORIES INC.

PERFUMERS' SPECIALTIES
BUSH AROMATICS INC.
136 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL OILS
P. R. DREYER INC.
119 WEST 19th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
AROMATICS
IMITATION
OIL PEPPERMINT
for products where U.S.P. standards are not required
Write for Samples

NEW LOW-PRICED AROMATIC
For Soap Products

Citrella—the new citronella substitute—combines odor freshness with effective strength. As little as 1% gives a very definite, pleasing and refreshing odor to soap chips, soap powders, mechanic's hand soaps, cleansers and other soap products. Now available in large quantities. Write for samples today.

AROMATIC PRODUCTS, INC.
15 EAST 30th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

"Odor Problems Disappear When Aromatic Specialists Are Near"

CITRELLA
NEW CITRONELLA SUBSTITUTE

Petroleum Derivatives

Although the recently threatened throttling of the flow of petroleum-derived xylol to the processors of high-solvency aromatic naphthas has been averted by the discovery that even the steadily increasing requirements of the intensified Pacific warfare in benzol, toluol and xylol have not proved so overwhelmingly great as to necessitate a limitation on the use of the last-mentioned material solely to military purposes, neither the Petroleum Administration for War nor the War Production Board has taken any further steps toward easing the tension in the civilian supply situation in any other directions in the petroleum industry since the first-mentioned agency arranged for the slightly more liberal rationing of civilian gasoline which became operative at the close of last week.

PAW has steadfastly declined to allocate more tetraethyl lead for civilian gasoline albeit the patent-holding manufacturer of this high-powered fuel shows inventories of ethyl fluid at an alltime high. And the president of that concern has upheld PAW in this attitude on the ground that the continued short supply of metallic lead, a component of this preparation, precludes its additional distribution for the production of this fluid until there has been a substanital lessening of military requirements.

Meanwhile, PAW is doing its utmost to encourage a constant amplification of the domestic output of crude petroleum by recommending a daily production rate in July, for Texas of 2,333,000 barrels and for California of 1,012,900 barrels, in all petroleum liquids and by authorizing markups of prices for the crude oil turned out by stripper wells in various fields where such upward price revisions are needed as incentives for the largest yields obtainable.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Sufficient petroleum-derived xylol is still being supplied to the processors of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas to meet the requirements of most of their customers. And the latter are strictly complying with the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 in making their applications for ratings on their orders which WPB's petroleum solvents division is scheduling so that those with the highest priority ratings are filled first while those with lower ratings are next attended to.

Cleaners' Naphtha—A sizable movement of this material continues into both military and civilian channels, with the former obtaining the bulk of the offerings.

Lacquer Diluent—Military requirements in this solvent are still reaching large proportions but the demand from paint makers engaged in civilian production work is also fairly keen.

Mineral Spirit—Continues in brisk request from both military and civilian users. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent—Although the takings of the manufacturers of synthetic rubber have been somewhat reduced of late by shutdowns in several of their tire plants and the diminishing call for military vehicle tires, the major portion of the current output of this solvent is still being absorbed by these interests.

Stoddard Solvent—Buying interest is still running high on both military and civilian accounts.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—While military takings in this naphtha continue heavy, civilian use paint and varnish makers are also keeping up their reputation as extensive buyers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 22.—Trade in petroleum solvents and diluents in this area is holding up well for virtually all products in this general category. In particular, the demand for mineral spirit is keen. Rubber solvent also continues to show rising interest.

Los Angeles, June 22.—Considerable emphasis is being placed on the demand for paint thinners and petroleum solvents on the Pacific coast, although there has been a slight leveling off in the need for certain grades of aromatics.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, in 21 pools, in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming and Indiana, 2c. to 35c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

As a whole the entire market has remained very tight.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Home users of this liquefied petroleum gas for cooking and heating purposes and private industrial interests utilizing it for the generation of the intense heat required in carrying out their processes are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain even their former small quotas, as the bulk of the supply of this gas is being absorbed by the fortifiers of high-octane gasoline and manufacturers of synthetic rubber.

Heptane—Continues to move in increasing volume into military and civilian channels.

Hexane—Buying interest is still increasing in this gas.

Octanes—In steadily mounting inquiry on all scores.

Pentanes—Moving in constantly amplified quantities into military accounts, but also being bought more extensively by civilian users.

Propane—Conditions almost exactly similar to those prevailing in butane also feature the market for this gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—With the standard process waxes leading the way, the movement of these petroleum waxes continues to expand.

Paraffin—Producers of both crude scale and refined grades are now making reports to WPB on their sales volumes and stocks and will continue to do so until the end of this month, when the complete allocation control provisions of schedule 108 of M-300 become effective. The bulk of the output of crude scale continues to go into the plants of the chlorinators who are engaged in meeting the requirements of the military in the Pacific war, leaving little available for conversion into refined grades, which are becoming scarcer daily.

Petrolatums—U. S. P., veterinarian and technical types are still moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices are being firmly maintained throughout the list.

White Mineral Oils—Leading manufacturers and other suppliers alike report a fairly active demand for both the U.S.P. and technical grades of these oils, with their price schedules firmly adhered to.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Despite the unceasing efforts of PAW to swell the domestic production of crude petroleum and to obtain larger imports from Venezuela and the Caribbean, the present available supply of crude oil is still insufficient for meeting the hugely stepped-up military requirements and civilian needs, too.

The daily average production rate in the domestic oilfields has shown an increase of 34,950 barrels to 4,888,364 barrels for the week ended June 16. Runs of crude oil to the refineries in that same week have averaged 4,915,000 barrels daily, as compared with 4,827,00 barrels for previous week.

The war requirements drain has reduced stocks of petroleum products to a critically low level in the big producing areas of the Midwest and Southwest, on which the Atlantic seaboard and other sections of the United States depend for a large part of their supplies, and the Deputy Petroleum Administrator, commenting on this fact, has said that this heavy military demand cannot be met, without impairing the civilian supply of petroleum products except by maintaining all branches of the industry in the U.S.A. and other United Nations at maximum operating capacity.

The House of Representatives has voted its approval of H. J. Res. 215, continuing petroleum reserve No. 1 at a rate of not in excess of 65,000 barrels a day. The authority is extended until December 31, 1946.

OPA has allowed markups ranging from 2 cents to 35 cents per barrel in the price ceilings for 21 crude oil pools, located in six States, effective June 1, under the stripper well premium payment plan. The 21 pools and the amount of each increase in cents per barrel follow:—Kansas, Dopita, 6c.; Gideon, 25c.; McLouth Lime, 35c.; Ploog, 35c.; Roxbury S.E., 4c.; Shallow Water, 2c.; Starr, 35c. Oklahoma:—Doyle (1,200 feet), 35c.; Hotulke-West Earlsboro, 20c.; Pearsonia, 11c.; Skiatook West, 35c.; Wofford, 35c. New Mexico:—Empire, 35c.; Getty, 18c.; Shugart North, 20c. Texas:—Akard, 20c.; Edwards, 25c.; Fuhrman-Mascho, 4c. Wyoming, Dallas and Derby, 35c.; Garland (Madison), 35c. Indiana:—Half Moon, 25c.

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WH. 4-0710
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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Controlled Specialization
petrolatums and white oils
CERESINES, WHITE AND YELLOW
RUST PREVENTIVES
From the Refinery of
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Refinery, WARREN, PA.

ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS—WHITE OILS
for every purpose
ULTRA PENN REFINING CO. • Butler, Pa.

PETROLEUM SULFONATES
All Grades, PARAFFIN AND MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAX-PETROLATUMS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC., Woolworth Building, New York 7, N.Y. Plant, Bayonne, N. J.

Is your problem "different?" Do you find that regular-run petroleum products do not quite give you the results you want in preparing your materials? Let Penn-Drake work out a solution for you! Get in touch with us if you want a white oil with an exact viscosity or pour-point; a petrolatum with less tackiness or more tackiness than normal; a special melting point, color, or other quality.

Penn-Drake specializes in specials!

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO.
General Offices: BUTLER, PA.
Makers White Oils (U.S.P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); INSECTI-SOL (deodorized insecticide base); Deodorized and other Naphthas; Petroleum Sulphonates; Waxes; Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases; Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

FMC

PREPARE FOR PEACETIME PRODUCTION

First of all to bring Peace, buy BONDS to your greatest capacity. Then start thinking of what NEW products your equipment can make; what additional equipment you are going to need. For quick CHANGE OVER, First Machinery Corp. represents FIRST AID. Call on our world-wide facilities to set you up RIGHT.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined 350 Gal. Closed Top Vacuum Processing Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle with Agitator.
1—Stainless Steel closed top 350 gal. Storage Tank.
1—Aluminum Acid Egg or Pressure Vessel, 42"x6'.
17—Heavy Duty Jacketed and Agitated 1,000 Gal. Steel Tanks, 5'x8'.
17—Same as above but 150 Gals.
8—Filterpresses, Shriver, Sperry Johnson, 12" to 42", with wood, cast iron and lead plates and frames.
2—Copper Bottling Tanks; 1,200 and 1,500 gal. Gov't approved.
5—Heavy Copper Percolators or Tanks, 950 Gal. 4'x9'6".
2—Stainless Clad 750 Gal. Percolators or Tanks.
7—Aluminum Tanks—2 (600 gal. rectangular) 5 (650 gal. cylindrical).
2—Copper Coating Pans 12" and 30".
1—Stokes 43 A Wet Granulator.
1—Stokes No. 21 Granulating Mixer.
1—Kiefer 12 spout Rotary Filler.
2—Devine Unjacketed Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 26"x25"x53" with 20 shelves.
2—Ceco Automatic Carton Gluers and Sealers.
1—Centrifugal Extractor, 50" Copper perforated basket.
2—Mikro Pulverizers: No. 2 (7½ HP), No. 4 (75 HP).
4—De Leval Oil Purifiers No. 84; tinned bowls.
1—J. H. Day Twin Lead or Paste Mixer, 100 gal.
2—Ball and Pebble Mills; 200 gal., 560 gal.
1—Buffalo Pan Dryer 6' dia. Jacketed and Agitated.
2—Jacketed Ribbon type Mixers; 5,000 lb. 28"x42"x16'.
1—J. H. Day 1,000 lb. D 10 Ribbon Type Mixer.
3—Pony Mixers, 8 gal.—40 gal.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Tilting Mixer, 34" x 40" x 50" for synthetics, plastics, etc.
1—Royle No. 4 Extruder, strainer head.
1—Lab. Calendar Roll Mill, 5 roll, 10 H.P.
1—Calendar with 3 rolls 51" wide, 7½ H.P.
4—Stokes Tablet Machines; RB1, E, F, and H.

Send for NEW CATALOG

There are 4000 additional Units Listed as Now Available. Send us Your Inquiry. We can find that RARE machine for you.

FMC Supplies the following

NEW EQUIPMENT:

FMC Stainless Kettles, Tanks, Vacuum Pans.
FMC Portable Agitators.
FMC Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps.
FMC Conveyor, FMC Stackers.
FMC Syphon and Vacuum Fillers.
FMC Steel Batch Mixers.
FMC Rugged Hammer Mills.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, N. Y. GR. 7-4300

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES WANTED

Export—We are exclusive representatives of American manufacturers for all parts of the world and have our agencies established. We are interested in adding a few more lines. We attend to all shipping formalities and pay cash here. Correspondence solicited. References: Irving Trust Co., Dun's. Terminal Export Co., Inc., 420 Lexington Ave. (Graybar Bldg.), New York 17, N. Y.

Mid-Western concern desires to make a connection on natural resins and oils. Have been calling on asphalt tile, and paint and varnish concerns for several years. OPD 967.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Deep Well pump industrial 10 HP new. Anderson expeller old model working order. OPD 970.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—Priced for immediate liquidation: 3,000 gal. chromium steel tank; 15 lead lined wooden and steel tanks; 7 glass lined jacketed kettles and other miscellaneous jacketed kettles; 5 filter presses 12 in., 24 in., 30 in.; 6 dry boxes; extractors; 4 Schutz-O'Neill Mills, 20 in. and 28 in.; 3 Munson Burr stone mills; 24 Crocker Wheeler motors and starters 240 volt D.C., all sizes 1 to 25 H.P.; 6 jaw crushers; 6 pulverizers; 20 pumps, rotary, hard rubber, brass, Nash vacuum, steam, etc.; 1 Haveg tank 3 ft. by 4 ft.; 10 vertical steel tanks, 4 ft. by 8 ft. up to 8 ft. by 10 ft.; 6—10,000 gal. steel tanks and other miscellaneous tanks, Duriron and other Condensers, copper equipment; 200— 13 gal. carboys. All equipment varies over wide size range. OPD 974.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Polarimeter, new or second hand. OPD 975.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Hexylresorcinol diphenylhydantoin sodium U.S.P. desoxyephedrine hydrochloride. Offered by manufacturer. OPD 976.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted a steady supply of several hundred pounds monthly of caesium and rubidium salts of good purity. Supply must be steady and price reasonable. Willing to contract for long-time period. In reply please state salt available, purity, amount, price, etc. OPD 933.

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 922.

Gum Ghatti wanted. Interested in offerings of any quantity, all grades. Apply OPD 968.

The shining symbol of an Honorably Discharged Serviceman

THEY'RE COMING HOME *NOW*

Make Jobs for Returning Veterans
Put your Idle Equipment to Work

SEND YOUR LIST TO "CONSOLIDATED"

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BUY AND HOLD MORE WAR BONDS

Special Items from Stock

5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2' x 24', 4' x 30', 6'x 40'
2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30, 70" x 30', 6 x 60'
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.,
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 126', 8' x 135'.
2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.
1—Buffalo 32" x 52" Atmos. double drum DRYER chrome-plated rolls. complete M. D.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x 20'; 3—Devine 4'x 25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Stokes 5' x 13'6" ATMOS. DRUM DRYER.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—18" x 18". 24" x 24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
5—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
1—W. & P. MIXER, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8' x 8'
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal.
23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKING UNIT.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x 5', single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36"
1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunnions.
30,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS
1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.
1—New 5 HP geared head PORTABLE AGITATOR drip proof motor, stainless steel shaft and 2—14" stainless propellers

2—5'x30' Buffalo ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS.

LIQUIDATION

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT of LARGE CHEMICAL PLANT

Located at ANNISTON, ALABAMA

SELECTED ITEMS

1—24 Truck Tunnel DRYER, with Fans, Heaters, etc.
1—42" TURBO MIXER with 7½ HP Motor.
1—1,000-gal. DURIRON KETTLE.
Complete YORK AIR CONDITIONING PLANT, capacity 49 tons refrigeration, to handle 11,000 cu. ft. dehumidified air per minute.
3—Sets Walker Swenson 3-deck CRYSTALLIZERS.
3—Jeffrey 12 x 24 single deck VIBRATING SCREENS.
5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2'x24', 4'x30', 6'x40'.
1—Battery of two 3 x 5 TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 3-deck.
2—Fansteel Hydrochloric ACID ABSORPTION SYSTEMS.
1—Sturtevant Balanced ROLL CRUSHER, 30" x 16".
Miscellaneous; Tanks—Stainless Steel Lined, Rubber Lined, Lead Lined, Acid-proof Brick Lined; Bucket Elevators; Agitators; Pumps; Motors; Crushing Equipment, etc.

Send for Descriptive Circular

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
3—Abbe Blutergess SIFTERS; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1.
10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel. cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x 42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, Complete: other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal. some with agitator.
2—150 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES; 2-200 gal. jack.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.
1—DAY AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER, M. D.
1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER
1—7-spout piston type FILLER.
2—300 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. KETTLES.
1—World automatic rotary LABELER m. d
1—Ball & Jewell No. 2 ROTARY CUTTER
1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
1—All Copper 5' dia. VACUUM PAN with Condenser and vac. pump.
1—Karl Kiefer Piston Visco Filler.
1—K. K. "Cinata" 6-spout Vac. Filler.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—500 gal. jack. agit. AUTOCLAVE, steel, hammer welded construction 200 lb. jack.press. 550 lb. internal press.
1—U. S. COLLOID MILL 6" Stainless Steel Rotor, 5 HP AC Motor.
1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS with V-belt Drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.

COMPLETE LIME BURNING AND HYDRATED LIME PLANT

(For sale in whole or in part)

1—8' x 120' Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—5' x 50' Vulcan Rotary Cooler.
3—Bucket Elevators steel enclosed—78', 45', 35' c-c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type Pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capacity 6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3-60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines.
This plant is still in operation, but will be shut down within the next few days.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES
There's still a War to be Won. Help production! Send your list NOW.

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS "Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. — TEL. BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N.Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 950.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint salesman wanted. Mid-Western area. Must have good following. Excellent income to right applicant. Good character. Experience essential. Correspondence held in confidence. Write OPD 928.

Wanted—Assistant buyer, completely familiar with advertising and printing **purchasing. Technical experience desired. Write full details. OPD 949.**

POSITIONS VACANT

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. **Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit** complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 951.

Salesman, young, with some experience in fine and heavy chemicals for small but growing chemical distributor and producer. Write stating particulars and salary. Confidential. OPD 954.

Manufacturing Chemist capable of supervising general production and packaging operations for long established Midwest manufacturer of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Address OPD 966.

POSITIONS VACANT

Biological Chemist, young man with college training and some experience in biochemistry and nutrition for stock food and medicine plant for supervision of plant formulation and research on animal nutrition. High-class modern laboratory and excellent future for right man. OPD 957.

We need two young graduate chemists for work on production control in our chemical plant in western New York. Write qualifications to OPD 960.

Chemical Engineer—Prefer 30 years old or under; will handle production and supervise maintenance. State qualifications. Starting salary $250 monthly. OPD 972.

POSITIONS VACANT

Sales representative wanted. A leading Eastern manufacturer of industrial finishes, lacquers, synthetics, varnishes, etc., offers an excellent opportunity to a young, progressive man who has had sales experience but not necessarily in this field. He will be assigned to Chicago and surrounding territory. In addition to a successful selling experience, the man who makes the connection must have a pleasing personality, good appearance and ability. All replies will be held confidential. Send an outline of your experience, a photograph and salary expectations to OPD 959.

Oil Chemist—Progressive concern, located in the East has an opening for a chemist familiar with the manufacture of tanning oils and greases. Production experience necessary. Send full particulars of past experience and salary expected. OPD 969.

Purchasing Agent wanted. A leading Eastern manufacturer of industrial finishes, lacquers, synthetics, varnishes, etc., offers an excellent opportunity to a progressive man who has had purchasing experience, particularly in the chemical industry. His position will be in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey. All replies will be held confidential. Send an outline of your experience, a photograph, and salary expectations to OPD 971.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Engineer, young, aggressive, wide business and technical experience seeks connection preferably with investment, in a chemical or allied industry; would also consider purchase of small going business. OPD 977.

—*Continued on page 66*

FOR SALE

3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill.
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS.
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

FOR SALE

3—No 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
3—Oliver Filters: 5 x 4 and 6 x 4'.
1—Howe 3500 lb. Dormant Platform Scale.
1—3' Copper Vacuum Pan.
1—24" Mikro Pulverizer belt drive.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. Jack. Autoclave.
2—24 x 48" Vibrating Screens (New).
2—Lard Rolls: 6 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—40" Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Carton Filling Lines.
1—Prater No. 20 Custom Hammer Mill.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
8—3-roll Mills: 16 x 40 and 12 x 30".

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We say "Highlights" because the following are just a few of many desirable units in stock. Send us your inquiries.

1—W. & P. Jack. 20 gal. D.A. Mixer M.D.
2—New Jersey Automatic Labelers.
2—Stokes Rotary B Tablet Machines.
1—Ross 16x40 Three Roll Mill M.D.
1—Kent 12x30 Three Roll Mill B.D.
1—Buffalo 6' Jack. Vacuum Crystallizer.
2—Buffalo 3' & 6' open Jack. Crystallizers.
1—Buffalo 5'x6' Vac. Drum Dryer—Chrome Plated.
1—Semi-Steel Autoclave, 60 gal. with agitator, 300 lb. Internal Pressure.
1—Copper Jack. Kettle 1,000 gallons.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 60" x 84" x 56".
2—Filter Presses 24" & 42", Washing Style, C.D.
3—Standard 6' to 10' Carton Sealers.
1—Kane 10 H.P. Gas-Fired Boiler.

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* 1—French Oil Cake Trimmer.
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2—Stokes Dry Vacuum Pumps—late type 225 C.F.M.
1—Day 2,000 lb. powder mixer-center discharge M.D.
1—Rotex No. 42 Sifter-Screen 40"x84" V. Belt dr.
1—Shriver 12"x12" Wood filter press P&F open delivery.
14—Aluminum Tanks from 50 to 1,700 gallons.
2—Standard Knapp Compression belts 6' & 11' M.D.
1—Walters 250 gallon aluminum Vacuum pan.
2—32"x32" Filter Press Skeletons 40 chamber.
4—Tolhurst 26" suspended RUBBER COVERED EXTRACTORS M.D.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?
* Items still available from liquidation.

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6—Oliver 8' x 6' Top Feed Acid Proof Rotary Filters or Dewaterers. BRAND NEW
1—Oliver Robison 6' x 4' Top Feed Ni-Resist Filter
2—Sperry 24" x 24" Everdur (bronze) Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 5-eye, closed delivery 20 chambers 2"
1—Sperry 18" x 18" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 12 chambers, closed delivery
2—Colton No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machines
1—FEINC 3' x 2' Rotary Vacuum Filter
2—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave agitated, 3" wall
1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Filler
1—Rotex 40" x 84" Sifter
1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks
2—Aero-fin Coil Heaters
2—Clarage No. 9 Motor Driven Fans with Aero-fin coils
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 100, 175 gals.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers. 10 to 100 gals.
1—Day No. 20 Imperial Mixer
1—Howes 24" x 12' Continuous Powder Mixer
1—Sweetland No. 5 Filter
5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'
6—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"
1—Vallez No. 59C Rotary Filter, 945 sq. ft.
4—Pebble Mills, 3' x 3', 2' x 3'
1—Abbe Eureka Jar Mill, 15 gals.
2—Hardinge Mills, 2' x 8", 6' x 4'
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizer
2—Day 12" x 32" Roller Mills
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges
2—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, with 15 HP AC motors bottom discharge
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" Centrifugals, solid baskets
4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' to 6' x 40'
3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4' x 9', 5' x 9'
6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.
1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter
3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'
2—Devine 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
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1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sprout-Waldron 800-lb. Dry Mixer.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.
SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
2—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. jack. agit. kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ⅛" to ¾".
2—Cherry-Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2⅛".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 36-2.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
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ST. LOUIS: H. A. BAUMSTARK & CO.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Paprika—Good quality Chilean was lower at 27c. to 27½c. per pound. Extra fancy Spanish was reduced to 47½c. to 48c. and good quality was down to 47c. to 47½c.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, June 20.—Market steady and prices remain unchanged, a condition which has existed for the past month. Supplies are dwindling. Prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 65c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound for futures.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
10 bgs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
COCA LEAVES—264 bls, Maywood Chemical Works
COCOA BEANS—22,203 bgs, 4,440,600 lbs, United States Commercial Co
RESIDUE—60 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
COCONUT—1,300 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co
609 bgs, General Foods Corp
COLORS, CERAMIC—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co
CRESOL—24 dms, Maywood Chemical Works
7 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemical Co
DYES, ANILIN—12 kegs, L & R Organic Product Co
EPHEDRA—196 bls, Eli Lilly & Co
FENUGREEK SEED—260 bgs, 33,800 lbs, S B Penick & Co
FLEASEED HUSK—97 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
708 bgs, S B Penick & Co
120 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
266 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
FLOWERS, LAVENDER—5 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
GLUESTOCK, HIDE CUTTINGS—348 bgs, E Butterworth Co
GUM, ARABIC—100 bgs, Raphael H Elmeleh
800 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
FALAX—14 bgs, Chicle Development Co
KARAYA—60 bgs, Max Van Pels
333 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
400 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
1,100 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
300 bgs, Frank Vliet Co
200 bgs, S B Penick & Co
542 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
480 bgs, W M Allison & Co

Business Wants

—Continued from page 65

POSITIONS WANTED

Manufacturers agency or representation on West Coast desired by engineer and businessman, 39, veteran. Best bank references and financial responsibility assured. Moving to California in July. Contact Mr. Nanigan, 376 Columbus Avenue, New York, or EN 2-7735.

Chemist-Production Manager, M.Sc. in chemistry. Twelve years' experience in pharmaceutical, cosmetic, water, and food technology. Thorough practical background in emulsion chemistry. Excellent record in development and production of bakers' specialties. Available as development chemist and production manager. New York City location. OPD 973.

GUM, NIGER—244 bgs, Chiple Development Co
NISPERO—10 bgs, Murbas Trading Co
MASSARANDUBA—8 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
GYPSUM—7,322 tons, United States Gypsum Co
HAIR, GOAT—370 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
61 bls, United States Commercial Co
54 bls, N Wagman Co
48 bls, E Mann
108 bls, P L Scheere & Son
58 bls, Anglo American Colonial Co
3 bls, Morad Aminoff
9 bls, Azad Beg Karabagin
HORSE TAIL—3 cs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
HENBANE LEAVES—185 bgs, S B Penick & Co
IPECAC ROOT—15 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
13 bgs, McKesson & Robbins
IRISH MOSS—7 bgs, Bank of New York
KAMALA—45 bgs, S B Penick & Co
50 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
30 bgs, W E Martin
MALEFERN ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co
MANGROVE BARK—2,257 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
MENTHOL—59 cs, Brazil Export Corp
19 cs, Hudson Shipping Co
4 cs, Davis & Lawrence
100 cs, P R Dreyer
100 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co
50 cs, Parsons & Whittemore
MICA—682 cs, United State Commercial Co
MYROBALANS—3,111 bgs, Bingham & Co
7,718 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
4,586 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
2,240 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
NIGER SEED—190 bgs, Levy & Levis Co
190 bgs, H M Newhall & Co
300 bgs, Hinton & Co
180 bgs, Hartz Mountain Product Co
140 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co
300 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
OIL, BERGAMOT—110,000 lbs
CASTOR—200 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
CODLIVER—1,435 dms, E R Squibb & Sons
280 dms, Scott & Bowne
317 dms, Upjohn & Co
319 dms, Feder Devold Oil Co
261 dms
COTTONSEED—1,068 dms, United States Commercial Co
EUCALYPTUS—25 cs, Polak's Frutal Works
GRAPEFRUIT—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
LEMONGRASS—2 dms, Orbis Product Corp
MURU MURU—3 dms, E F Drew & Co
ORANGE—61 cs, Aviquipo, Inc
201 cs, East Asiatic Co
115 cs, Kachurin Drug Co
350 cs, Consumers Importing Co
232 cs, Fritzsche Bros
159 cs, Geismer & Co
PALM—880 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SANDALWOOD—10 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna
SASSAFRAS—11 dms, W J Bush & Co
20 dms, Norton & Ellis Co
SHARK LIVER—3 dms, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
PAPAIN—5 cs, C L Huisking & Co
RESIN—121 cs, L W Dumont Co
RHUBARB—17 bgs, Max Van Pels
39 bgs, Peek & Velsor
SANDALWOOD—250 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co
50 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
STEATITE—200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
TONKA BEANS—4 bbls, H E Botzow, Inc
16 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
VANILLA BEANS—80 cs, Middleton & Co
17 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
24 cs, First National Bank
26 cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
92 cs, Zink & Triest
601 cs, J Manheimer
20 cs
WAX, BEES—10 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co
5 bgs, Metal & Ore Corp
1,024 blocks, H D Sheldon & Co
235 blocks, Guaranty Trust Co
387 blocks, L Luzzato
82 blocks, Coelho Bros

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Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 68
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. 43
Allison, Wm. M., & Co. 66
Amcon Trading Corp. 49
Amecco Chemicals, Inc. 46
American British Chem Supplies, Inc. 55
American Can Co. 19
American Colloid Co. 43
American Firstoline Corp. 67
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc. 15
Ansul Chemical Co. 36
Arista Oil Products Co. 48
Armour Chemical Div. 44
Aromatic Products, Inc. 62
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 52

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barcan, Irving, Co. 65
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 34
Barium Reduction Corp. 33
Barnett Laboratories 54
Barrett Division 39, 40
Bay Chemical Co., Inc. 32
Beacon Company 43
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. 17
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc. 51
Bethlehem Steel Co. 32
Birch-Kline Co., Inc. 56
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 37
Brill Equipment Co. 65
Brode Corp., The 49
Bromund, E. A., Company 49
Bush Aromatics, Inc. 62
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 61

Calco Chemical Division 12
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 23
Calo, John H., Co. 48
Capital City Products Co. 43
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 65
Chemical Products Corp. 34
Chemical Sales Corp. 34
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 68
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 33
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 52
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 64
Cooper, T. G., & Company 49
Cortizas, M., & Company 66

Darling & Co. 49
Demsee Associates 37
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 53
Diamond Alkali Co. 35
Dickerson Company 39
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 47
Dodge & Olcott Co. 62
Douglass Sulphur Co. 39
Dow Chemical Co. 52
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 62
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 34
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 66
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1

Eastman Kodak Co. 53
Edwal Laboratories 52
Emery Industries, Inc. 47
Emsco Equipment Co. 65

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 33
Ferro Enamel Corp. 46
Filtrol Corporation 29B
Firmenich & Co. 62
First Machinery Corp. 64
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 62
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc. 66
Franks Chemical Products Co. 43
Fries & Fries, Inc. 52
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 61

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 57
General Drug Co. 22
Gesell, R., Inc. 54
Glickman, Chas. 45
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 13
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 36, 42
Gross, A., & Co. 49

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 47
Hema Drug Co., Inc. 56
Herbal Herald & Co., Ltd. 66
Heyden Chemical Corp. 44
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 59
Horn, Jefferys, & Co. 44
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 53
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 34
Hunzikers, Inc. 66
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 61

Industrial Raw Materials Co. 63
Inland Alkaloid Company 53

Kachurin Drug Co. 59
Kellys, John (London), Ltd. 66
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc. 44
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 51
Koppers Company, Inc. 41

Lamon Chemical Corp. 52
Lanaetex Products Sales Co. 54
Lawson, W. B., Inc. 32
Lever Brothers Company 54
Loeb, H., & Son 65
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 65
Lotte Chemical Co., Inc. 38

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 65
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 61
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 21
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 54
Merchants Chemical Co. 37
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Metalsalts Corp. 29
Michigan Chemical Corp. 38
Millmaster Chemical Co. 68
Monsanto Chemical Co. 50
Munn, W. A., & Co. 52
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 26

National Milk Sugar Co. 52
Natural Products Refining Co. 56
Naylee Chemical Co. 34
Neuberg, William D., Co. 11
Neville Company 68
New England Collapsible Tube Co. 29A
New Jersey Zinc Company 45
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Niagara Alkali Company 20
Niagara Chlorine Products Co. 56

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 46
Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc. 63
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 36
Old Dutch Mustard Co. 66
Oreland Equipment Co. 65

Osborn, C. J., Co. 43
Ozokerite Mining Co. 48

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Paramet Corporation 46
Parker, Herbert H. 66
Parsons, M. W. 44
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 60
Penick, S. B., & Co. 58
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 43
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 63
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 38
Petroleum Specialties, Inc. 49
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 54
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 31
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 38
Pittsberg Chemical Co. 34
Pittsburgh Crushed Steel Co. 36
Porocel Corporation 29C
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc. 60
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 47, 52

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 33
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 16
Republic Steel Corp. 41
Rhodes Chemical Corp. 38
Rieke Metal Products Corp. 29D
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 68
Rufert Chemical Co. 13

Santonine Co. of America 53
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 37
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 46
Shepard Chemical Corp. 68
Sherwood Refining Co., Inc. 63
Silmo Chemical Corp. 54
Skelly Oil Co. 24
Smith, George F. 37
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 68
Standard Synthetics, Inc. 61
Standard Ultramarine Co. 44
Stauffer Chemical Co. 27
Stein Equipment Co. 65
Synthetic Products Co. 42

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 39
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 32
Thurston & Braidich 67
Turner, Joseph & Co. 33

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 63

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 62
Velsicol Corp. 37
Victor Oil Co., Ltd. 48
Virginia Smelting Co. 34

Washine-National-Sands, Inc. 34
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. 2
Wilson-Martin Div. 47
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.) 43
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 52
Wood Ridge Division 51

Young, The J. S. Company 56

Zink & Triest Co. 66
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 38
Zophar Mills, Inc. 68

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